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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Notes Industry's Gain

Zuider Zee Opens Great Dam

Inflation Is Jekyll and Hyde

Denmark Gets Missing Links

Physicists Snap MatterMaking

Museum Buys BlacksmithShop

THE League of Nations Assembly convenes and hears a pointed address by the presiding officer, Dr. Ludvig Mowinckel, Premier of Norway. He says the failure of the World Economic Conference has induced much pessimism, and ascribes the failure to lack of advance preparation. The League's prestige suffered. He sees the Disarmament Conference succeeding only if the leading states really do take the lead and agree in advance on a positive, definite program. Improvement in conceptions of international justice have taken place during the year, and this contributes to a sense of security. Dr. Mowinckel presents an economic fact that gives satisfaction—The world's industrial production has increased 30 per cent in the last year.

¶ Holland opens for railway and highway purposes the huge inclosing dam on the Zuider Zee. Minister of Water Works J. A. Kalff initiates the 300-foot-wide levee connecting North Holland and Friesland. The monumental engineering accomplishment brings the second polder of land reclaimed from the Zee to the point where the cultivation of 132,500 acres may soon be undertaken. The first polder of 50,000 acres is now growing virgin crops. The picturesqueness of some Zuider Zee villages is being destroyed—But overcrowded Holland will add 10 per cent to its cultivated area.

¶ Americans should readily understand inflation when they know it is Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Jekyll means putting money into circulation by controlled methods to raise wages, prices, purchasing power. Hyde is rumbling of currency printing presses, which can send money down until it takes a valiseful to buy a dozen eggs. Nobody seems to know just where Jekyll leaves off and Hyde begins. But President Roosevelt definitely identifies himself as a Jekyll—He regards the printing press as a dragon which he hopes never to take in as a White House pet.

¶ Copenhagen welcomes Dr. Lauge Koch, Danish explorer, back from Greenland with new links in past animal life. There has been an open space between fishes and toads, and Koch declares he brings specimens such as never before were seen which fit into this niche. Last year his big find was examples of the four-legged fish—This merry little fellow came out of the streams to scamper over the meadows.

¶ The California Institute of Technology exhibits photographs alleged to show matter in the making. The young physicists conducting the experiments believe they have discovered that pure motion changes into solid matter. The statement is that radium rays are converted into electrical particles. No motion is left. Each ray is transformed into two particles, the negatively charged electron and positively charged positron. Natural scientists say these compose all matter. The alleged discovery seems of less importance than it might have been before recent meetings of philosophers in Chicago and savants in London—They declared matter an ephemeral something, without reality or permanence.

¶ Soviet Russia arranges to distribute 1,000,000 calves to as many members of the collective farms who have no livestock. The peasants may buy with cash or on credit and fodder for feed may be drawn from the collective farms. Moscow wants to increase the dairy products and later the meat supply as these calves become cows. Four years ago these needy peasants destroyed cows, sheep and hogs—They didn't want to give them up to the state.

¶ American cities, crushed by debt and curtailment of credit facilities, are in for a drastic deflation. So declares Harold Henderson to the International Association of Public Officials at Milwaukee. He finds one reason for the heavy indebtedness is over-development in municipal planning. The cities that have refused to extend their boundaries within the past decade are today in the best financial shape. In the present emergency the cities make few new moves—The Federal Government becomes the holding company of the economic life of the nation.

¶ The Smithsonian Institution will preserve for posterity the vanishing village blacksmith shop. The smith, having an amazing collection of homemade tools with which to do everything from shaping a horseshoe to turning out an iron spoon, played his vast part in advancing American civilization in the nineteenth century. He is one of the last picturesque survivors of the handicraft age. His span was linked with that of the horse—There are horses left, but mostly their shoes now pour out of a machine.

Soviet Chafes Over Railroad Trade In East

Protests Aggression by Japan in Control of Chinese Eastern

Sees Ulterior Motive

Many in Moscow Think Entire Russian Influence in the Orient Is at Stake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet Russian protests to Tokyo regarding the alleged intention of the Manchurian authorities to make the Soviet manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway dependent on a Manchurian assistant, in violation of treaty rights, indicates the critical state of the negotiations now in progress in Tokyo for sale of Russian rights in the railway to the Manchoukuo Government.

Up to 1931 the existence of a virtually independent Chinese state in Manchuria operated as a sort of buffer between the Soviet Union and Japan. The Japanese occupation of Manchuria in the latter part of 1931 brought the two powers face to face on a long frontier. It is quite obvious, in view of the special relations existing between the new régime in Manchuria and Japan, that an attack upon the former would be equivalent to an attack upon the latter.

This lends added importance to the present negotiations. The Chinese Eastern Railroad bisects Manchuria from east to west, with a southern spur from Harbin to the new Manchurian capital, Changchun.

Far Apart on Price

This railroad, after the Japanese occupation, had become a political as well as a commercial liability to Russia; there were constant conflicts and threats of conflicts between the Soviet employees in the administration of the railroad and the Manchoukuo officials and their Japanese advisers. Inasmuch as the Soviet Union did not desire to fight to maintain its pre-war "sphere of influence" in northern Manchuria it seemed clearly the part of wisdom to dispose of the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

However, it has proved easier to agree on the general proposition that the railroad should be sold than to find a mutually satisfactory price. The original Soviet demand for 250,000,000 gold rubles—slightly over 124,000,000 gold dollars—was far removed from the Manchoukuo offer of 50,000,000 yen, which is

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Turner Cuts Record West to East; Does It In 10 Hrs. 5½ Mins.

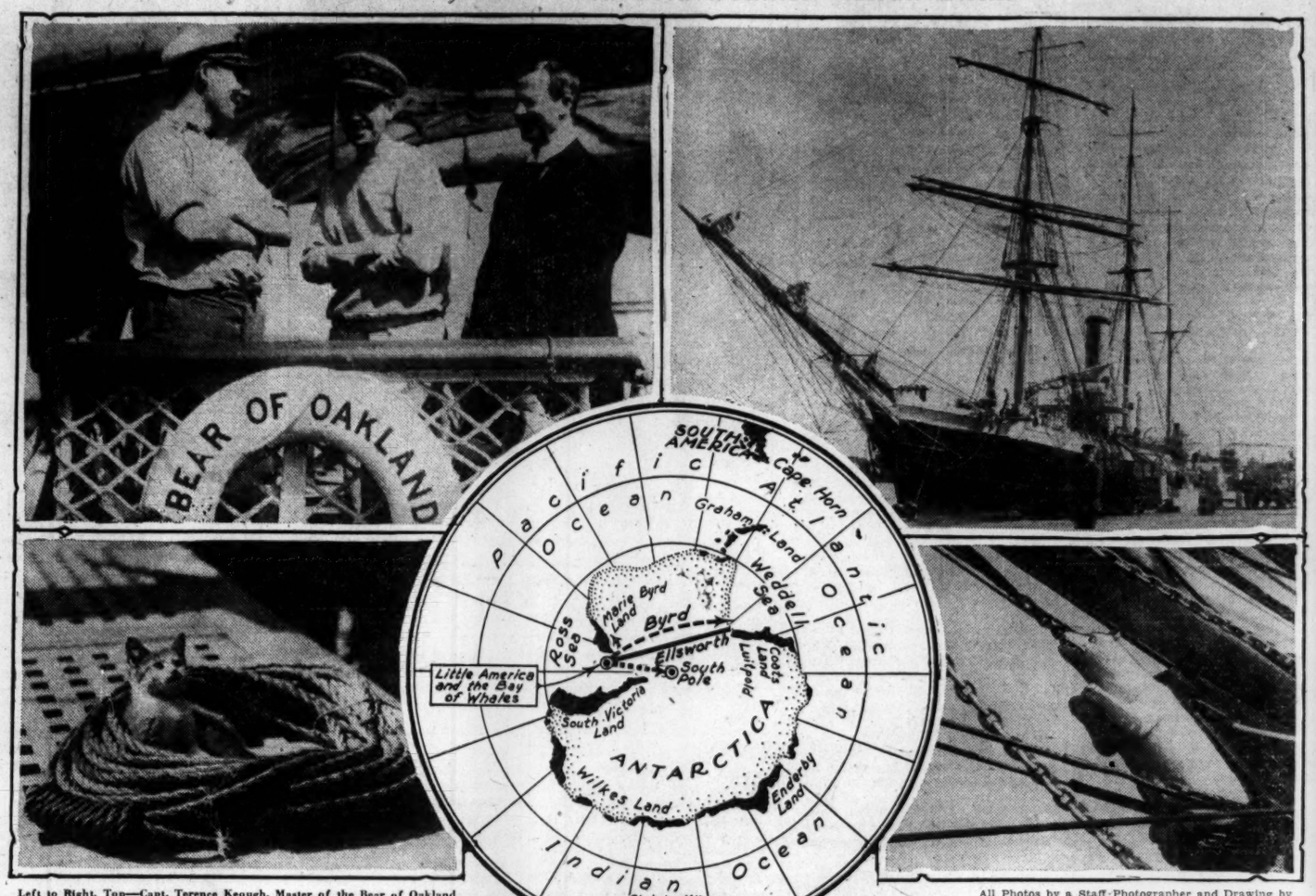
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 25 (AP)—Col. Roscoe Turner, speed flier, hung up a West-East transcontinental record today, racing his swift plane from Burbank, Calif., at times to 315 miles an hour to cross the country in 10 hours and 5½ minutes.

Colonel Turner flew out of the west at a terrific speed, made a climbing bank before landing and brought the wheels of his plane down with a hard bump, bouncing back several feet in the air.

The wheels of Colonel Turner's ship touched Floyd Bennett field at 11:43½ a. m., E. S. T. This clips 13½ minutes from the previous record of 10 hours and 19 minutes held by Capt. James Haizlip.

Colonel Turner said he averaged 275 miles an hour, and that he might have done better if he had not been compelled to alter his course several times because of storm and low ceilings.

Adventure, Fame—and Cold Weather—Await Them



Left to Right, Top—Capt. Terence Keough, Master of the Bear of Oakland Up to the Time of Sailing From Boston; Lieut. R. A. J. English, U. S. N., Who Took the Ship From Boston; Hg. Fr. Gjertsen, Commander of the Jacob Ruppert, Formerly the Pacific Fir, the Other Byrd Ship. Bottom—Snowshoe, the Bear-Cat, Whose Double Paws Will Help Navigate the Antarctic Snows, as Mascot.

All Photos by a Staff Photographer and Drawing by Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Top—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic Ship, the One-Time Revenue Cutter Bear. Bottom—The Figurehead of the Bear of Oakland Is Typical of Its Name.

Huge Zuider Zee Dam Finished; Holland to Gain 550,000 Acres

Traffic Officially Opened on Barrier 300 Feet Wide and 20 Miles Long—Livelihood for 300,000 Inhabitants Envisaged in Great Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

VLIETER, on the Zuider Zee Dam, Sept. 25—The huge enclosing dam on the Zuider Zee, connecting the provinces of North Holland and Friesland, was officially opened to traffic at 3 p. m. today by the Minister of Water Works, Mr. J. A. Kalff.

A distinguished gathering, which included members of the diplomatic corps and scores of foreign press representatives, witnessed the ceremonies.

A tower 100 feet high was erected as a memorial of the closing of the gap at the Vlieter, the most difficult and last between the inland sea and the open sea. This opening, which had a width of 9000 feet, was closed in May of last year and the tower commemorating the event was offered to the Netherlands Government by the contractors of the Zuider Zee reclamation works.

Thus one of the first and most fascinating chapters in the giant 550,000 acre reclamation scheme was concluded.

It is as if new meaning were given to a brief paragraph from the pen of Karel Capek, the Czechoslovakian author and dramatist, who wrote:

> "You take a bit of sea, fence it in and pump it out, and at the bottom is left a deposit to which a respectable slice of Europe, by means of its rivers, supplies its best swampy soil, and the sea its finest sand. The Dutchman drains it, and sows grass there, the cows feed on it, the Dutchman milks them, and thus makes cheese, which at Gouda or Alkmaar is sold to England. . . ."

The story of the building of this largest sea dike of the world in about five years at a cost of some $50,000,000, an extraordinary technical work, might by itself inspire many a writer to a fervent eulogy on human endeavor and persistence and skill. The dam is 20 miles long and 300 feet wide.

One gets some idea of the size of this work, on which some thousands of workers were employed at a time,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Strike Ties Up Truck Service In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25—A cordon of trucks has been stretched, figuratively, across Connecticut by striking truckmen, threatening tie-up of all motor-freight transportation between New England and New York.

Following a mass meeting last night by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, picketers informed truck operators of the decision to strike today requesting that all join in the walkout.

Between 2400 and 3000 truckmen are believed directly affected. Loaded trucks are parked and truckmen idle on all main roads between Bridgeport, Hartford, Willimantic and New London.

This morning's meeting of the Brotherhood here brought out the following demands: "Hours must be shorter, some men are working 110 to 120 hours a week. We demand a 48-hour week. Most truckmen are being paid 50 to 60 cents an hour, we demand 90 cents. Employers must officially recognize our newly-formed union."

In a statement, Mr. William Laube, Jr., president of the Eastern Motor Freight Conference, said, "About four operating companies are completely tied up, all others are affected about 50 per cent."

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Things Present

Mr. Abbot continues his analysis of the Bratt liquor control system, an analysis based on first-hand information gained in Sweden. "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

The editorial "When Gangsters Meet Men" is a timely discussion of what happens when cowardice meets courage.

"Acting Before the Queen" bears out what we have often suspected: Actors have been sometimes credited with acting when they really weren't. Home Forum page.

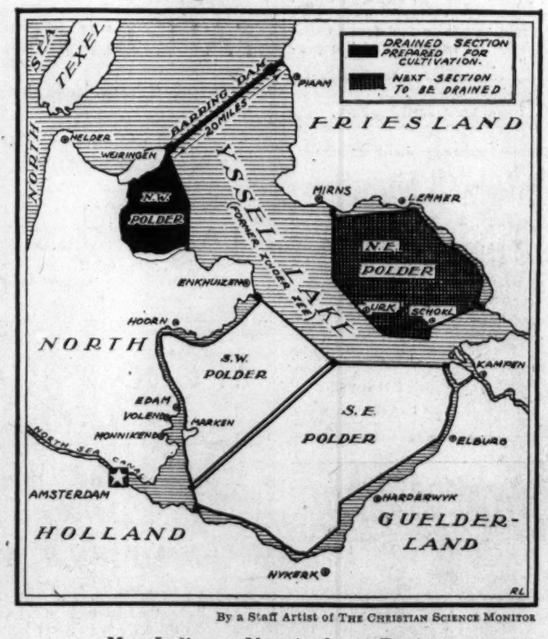
The typewriter artists have been busy lately, and one of the cleverest typewriter "drawings" we have seen is reproduced on the inside back page.

Can you guess all the countries represented on the International Alphabet, on the Children's page?

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening page, and another Letter Puzzle.

Slicing the Zuider Zee



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Map Indicates Magnitude of Project

Black Line Shows Position of 20-Mile Dam. The Marshes, or Polders, Which It Will Reclaim, Are in Shading or Solid Black.

Hostilities Open With Bombing In North China City

Japanese Airman Raids Fang's Headquarters in Neutral Zone

PEIPING, Sept. 25 (AP)—The first outbreak of hostilities in connection with Japan's effort to force Chinese irregulars out of the North China neutral zone occurred today when a Japanese airplane dropped a bomb outside the headquarters of Gen. Fang Chen-Wu.

Apparently the purpose of the bomber was to frighten the rebel chief, who has established headquarters at Hwaiju, about 35 miles northeast of Peiping.

General Fang sent a negative reply to a Japanese ultimatum that he withdraw his irregular troops from the northern China demilitarized zone.

Japanese planes flew over the area occupied by the irregulars and it was understood the pilots were ordered to begin bombing on Wednesday.

The irregular army of General Fang was reported tonight to be within 20 miles of Peiping, and it was expected that the ancient capital would soon be attacked.

General Fang is heading a force of bandits and former leaderless soldiers. He has announced that his purpose is to "free North China of the tyranny of the Nanking Government," and has declared that within a few days he will be at the gates of Peiping.

One group of his force is reported to have started toward Tientsin, ostensibly to capture that port city

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Byrd Polar Ship Bear Sails From Boston for Antarctic

Begins Race for a Continent—Lincoln Ellsworth Seeks Same Goal—Admiral May Fly to Little America to Gain Month's Time

Nosing its way out of Boston Harbor into foggy seas, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's ship, the Bear of Oakland was off today—and one of the greatest races in the history of exploration was on.

One incident marred the departure of the Bear—a note of disappointment amid the wild enthusiasm of the cheering throngs and scrambling of news reel and still camera men to get last minute shots. It was the announcement that Capt. Terence Keough had to be relieved of the command of the Bear at the last minute because of his inability to get his master's certificate in time to take her out.

Lieut. Robert A. J. English, U. S. N., on leave from the navy to take part in this expedition, assumed command of the Bear and took her out. Admiral Byrd was distinctly disturbed about the change and said:

"I am greatly disappointed about this. Keough has worked almost night and day, and to him belongs the lion's share of the credit for the splendid condition of the Bear as she sails. There was absolutely no other reason for the change except that Keough couldn't get his master's certificate at the last minute. I am not criticizing anyone."

Admiral Byrd sailed on the Bear and came back with the pilot boat from the mouth of the harbor.

Race of Ships and Men

The race is one of ships and planes, men and dogs. The goal is the unknown continent that lies directly across the south pole from Little America.

The other contestant is Lincoln Ellsworth, whose ship, the Wyatt Earp, is about to leave Capt Town, South Africa, for the long pull to Australia, the jumping off point for the final spurt to the Bay of Whales.

The south polar winter will hold off any entry to the Bay of Whales for a couple of months. But when the roaring cracking of the final pieces of ice which will make the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Inflation Plays Double Rôle

INFLATION is the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of finance. As Dr. Jekyll, the term simply means to get enough money and credit into circulation to permit rising wages, higher prices, and greater purchasing power. It means expansion of the monetary basis upon which the national life rests, in order to make possible an expansion of all phases of the national life for everybody.

As Mr. Hyde, inflation is the unrestrained rumbling of the printing presses, such as in post-war confusion made a dozen of eggs in many European countries worth a whole trunkful of currency.

And authorities are completely disagreed over where Dr. Jekyll leaves off and Mr. Hyde begins.

So far, in his attempts to get money out into the country, President Roosevelt has stuck to the Jekyllian methods. But he has authority to pass over into the field which every cautious banker would declare was properly invaded only by Mr. Hyde.

Here is what the President has done thus far:

Established a freer policy of R. F. C. lending, so that banks will be able to pass the money along to manufacturers ready to increase wages and production under the NRA.

Speeded up Federal Reserve purchases with money of securities which were tied up—thus thawing frozen resources and putting money into people's hands.

Begun to purchase farm products for the needy, thus giving the farmer ready money.

Advanced loans to cotton farmers, enabling them to hold out for a fair price on their cotton.

Gone off the gold standard and allowed the dollar to depreciate in terms of other currencies, thus making money cheaper even at home and forcing freer circulation.

Here is what he could do in direct currency inflation:

Issue up to $3,000,000,000 in bank notes to buy up outstanding bonds or federal obligations.

Reduce the gold content of the dollar up to one-half, thus making a cheaper dollar measured in commodities—thus raising prices.

Provide for the unlimited coinage of silver.

The President is likely to persevere in his Dr. Jekyll methods of getting money to people by every conceivable means short of starting the printing presses. He says the nation is experiencing inflation every day through this program. And the printing presses, he declares, will start only "when, as, and if necessary."

Advice Board Named To Assist in Spending Millions for Homes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—A national advisory board to give the public works administration advice about spending the $25,000,000 set aside to provide rural homesteads for industrial workers has just been appointed.

Mr. M. L. Wilson, director of the subsistence homestead project announced at the same time that the group will hold its first meeting here tomorrow to formulate policies.

Members of the new board, in addition to Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, are Senator John Bankhead (D.) of Alabama, sponsor of the legislation in Congress, chairman; Hayden B. Harris, of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, and member of the unemployment relief committee of that city; W. A. Julian, treasurer of the United States, strong advocate of subsistence homesteading; Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Louis J. Tabor, Master of the National Grange; Bernarr MacFadden, publisher; Louis Brownlow, expert in municipal government; Dr. John B. Black, of Harvard University, outstanding agricultural economist; P. V. Cardon, director of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station; Ralph E. Flanders, manufacturer of Springfield, whose employees live on subsistence farms; Dr. John A. Ryan, of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; Bernard G. Warring, Philadelphia manufacturer, familiar with the coal miner problem; George Soule, editor of the "New Republic"; Meyer Jacobstein, of Rochester, N. Y., former member of Congress; Dr. Philip Weltner, chancellor of the University of Georgia; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Harry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and Dr. Clark Foreman, adviser of the economic status of Negroes, in the interior department.

Lindberghs in Moscow, Fly From Leningrad

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh completed a flight from Leningrad today, bringing their plane down on the Moskva River.

Thousands of persons lined both sides of the river and crowded one of the city's main bridges, near the landing point, as the Colonel circled about three times and then swooped down to the surface of the water. His perfect landing was made at a spot about half a mile below the Kremlin.

Fresh Phase Of Recovery Drive Starts

Johnson Drops Ballyhoo and Will Settle on Pushing Industry

Publicity Man Goes

Ickes Urges Cities to Speed Up Jobs Where Federal Aid Can Be Obtained

The ballyhoo phase of the recovery drive has come to an end and now Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson is settling down to get industry into line with the least possible ado.

While Secretary Ickes and Colonel Waite urge cities to speed up formulation of relief-work projects to employ the nation's needy, a note of warning is issued from another source.

Municipalities are urged to be careful to select only worthy projects, for, although the nation contributes 30 per cent toward each public-works loan, the city must inevitably meet 70 per cent of the cost and pay 4 per cent on the sum for the duration of the loan.

Cities are asked to build more public projects as a patriotic duty, but they must also be allowed to safeguard themselves from the ignominy of default and devaluation of property through indebtedness.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—As the shouting and the tumult inherent in the publicity phases of the NRA die down, the veil of gaudy dramatics falls away revealing clearly for the first time the thoroughly unemotional drive Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson is leading for a new ordering of American business and industry.

The "ballyhoo" phase of the recovery drive is definitely over—partly because it failed to produce all that was expected of it, and partly because the major industries of the nation are codified and already working, on the surface at least, under the terms of the charters adopted with presidential approval.

The change was officially marked by the resignation of Mr. Charles F. Horner, war-time publicity expert, to be effective Oct. 1 which, coupled with the rapid liquidation of the blue-eagle division of the NRA, takes out of the organization every element concerned with the spectacular publicity campaigns for signing employers and consumers of the nation under the Blue Eagle.

Buy-Now Campaign Next

One more drive is still to be conducted—a "buy-now" campaign designed to speed up the velocity of money circulation. But there will be no flaming newspaper headlines, no parades, no house to house canvass and no expenditure of federal funds. It will consist instead of an emphasis in industrial advertising on the rational advantage to the consumer himself of buying now before prices go even higher than they are already.

The changed methods of the NRA are frankly based on a realization by General Johnson's aides that the hysteria which made appeals to patriotic unselfishness successful during war time is no longer existent in the recovery picture. Instead they will authorize and encourage manufacturers and retailers to stress in their advertising the inevitability of rising price; and the selfish advantage to be gained by immediate purchasing.

Although such advertising was discouraged in the beginning of NRA history as an unwarranted effort on the part of merchants to boost prices before costs had actually advanced, the Administration now feels that operation of the codes properly results in higher prices, which in turn justifies a warning to the public that what isn't bought today will cost more tomorrow.

The reversal in NRA procedure emphatically does not imply any admission of failure on the part of General Johnson's organization to achieve its objective. It is frankly admitted that the various elements in the recovery drive have failed to coördinate their forward movements as they should and that whereas some have moved ahead too fast others have been too slow.

Set Too Fast a Pace

The actual NRA organization has itself set the pace for the Public Works Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which have not been able so far to keep up. If employment and farm prices have not moved as rapidly forward as had been hoped General Johnson's organization has succeeded in remarkably short order to bring the majority of American industry under codes of fair competition, and the majority of industrial workers under the protection of higher wage and shorter work-week regulations.

Only one code of really vital national significance remains to be completed—the retail merchants code. General Johnson was still holding it up today in hope that some opposition sentiment may develop to provide a balance for the tremendous support its price-fixing provisions have drawn from retailers in all parts of the country.

The incoherence of the American consumer was never more strikingly illustrated than in this case. The NRA has deliberately given publicity to the support for the code in the hope that consumers which may be adversely affected by its provisions will express their opinion. But scarcely a note of protest has

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Employment Gain Marked in Towns Of Massachusetts

NRA Reports Indicate Big Advances in Both Jobs and Pay Rolls

Small towns in Massachusetts are coming down the home stretch with the Blue Eagle flying high and fast.

Reports received today by the State Recovery Board from thinly-populated communities throughout the State show that gains in employment and pay rolls ranging from 10 to 100 per cent have been made since the NRA Act became effective last June 16.

Dover, a town of 500 persons, has put back 20 men to work. Fifteen of this number were called into a portable house manufacturing company.

Westwood's figures caused the NRA officials to sit up and take notice when the town reported that there are only four persons unemployed in the entire community. And this number, Mr. Arthur T. Lyman, the NRA chief there said, is to be cut to nothing in a few days. When the NRA went into effect there were 125 jobless in the town. Now 121 have permanent jobs, with the rest of the unemployed assured that they will see the winter come with steady work.

One factory in Shirley reports a 10 per cent rise in employment with a pay-roll increase of 100 per cent This is accounted for by the fact that, although the concern did not take on a considerable amount of help, it did, however, give large salary increases to the workers already employed.

Billerica has shown a gain of employment of more than 10 per cent. The retail stores increased 15 per cent. Forty concerns in the town have signed codes with 100 per cent support expected before Oct. 1.

Other convincing reports of the NRA's success in Massachusetts are contained in an announcement by the Department of Labor and Industries, which records a factory pay-roll increase in the State of 40.4 per cent last August, as compared with August, 1932. The number of persons employed increased 29.3 per cent in the same period. For the fifth consecutive month gains were reported by the 1132 representative manufacturing establishments which provide the figures on which the department bases its report.

Most of the concerns reported that the changes in employment and pay rolls were due to their having adopted an NRA code. In almost every instance the amount paid in wages increased to a greater degree than did employment.

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The CENTER of RECOVERY

Today New York is the natural goal of alert people seeking fresh opportunities ...buying, selling, trading. The Taft...Times Square's great, modern hotel... is in the midst of all business and entertainment activities. 2,000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.

Tune in on George Hall and his Columbia Broadcasting Orchestra.

HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK
ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

Texas Post Offered For Rent by Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

UNCLE SAM is offering a whole army post for rent, and if somebody wishes to convert Fort D. A. Russell, once proud cavalry camp, into a dude ranch, it appears there will be no official objection.

Col. John S. Chambers of Fort Sam Houston here, quartermaster of the Eighth Corps Area, has announced that bids will be received Oct. 10 for the leasing of the 434-acre Fort Russell property near Marfa, in the "Big Bend" region of West Texas. With more than 130 buildings, many of them of concrete construction, the post has been given a replacement value of nearly $1,000,000.

Yugoslavs Promise Minorities Action

GENEVA, Sept. 25 (AP)—Dr. Johan Mowinckel, Prime Minister of Norway and president of the League of Nations Council, has criticized Yugoslavia for "taking too long to settle a problem affecting German minorities."

Dr. Mowinckel recalled that the matter was not of great importance, but declared that it had been before the Council for three years and that such a delay would not enhance the authority of the League.

The case involves the rights of a German association near the Austrian frontier. The representative of Yugoslavia assured the Council that direct negotiations with Germany would soon result in a settlement. The Council approved his report.

Roosevelt Plans Release of Funds Tied Up in Banks

Administration Makes It Clear Inflation Not Now Under Consideration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—The battle of purchasing power enters another strenuous week with President Roosevelt coördinating plans—expected to be announced immediately—for releasing much of the hundreds of millions of dollars tied up in assets of closed banks.

Once more, this time at a long White House conference last night between the President and eight of his financial leaders, the Administration's determination not to start the inflationary printing presses was evidenced. Rumors of various forms of modified currency inflation all fell flat after it was officially announced that "no new moves were in contemplation."

But the attack upon every sector of the purchasing-power front is being redoubled. Recognizing that with mounting prices the chief need is for likewise mounting incomes, the Administration is now swinging into operation all of the direct and practical methods of getting money into the hands of buyers which were drafted and announced last week.

The chief center of frozen funds, however, is still closed banks, and it is to thaw out this vast reservoir of buying capacity that present efforts are directed. Parallel with actually closed banks are many thousands of small state banks, whose liquidity fails to reach the level required to qualify under the Deposit Insurance Act, and which might tighten up on credit in an effort to preserve liquidity, unless they are aided.

Several plans of turning on the heat under frozen assets were discussed. One, already hinted at by President Roosevelt, is for the Federal Government to purchase preferred stock of banks when their local communities have absorbed these securities to the saturation point.

Another method, now strongly favored in administration circles and which it is understood was mainly discussed last night, is for the federal land banks to take over sound long-term mortgages in closed banks, and for the Home Loan Corporation to acquire mortgages on urban property on the portfolios of these institutions. The R. F. C would supply necessary funds in each case.

Immediate Help Seen

Transfer to government hands of these mortgages, it is thought, would enable many banks to reopen at once, and also make easier the adjustment of the mortgage burden on the farm or home owner under the dual methods of mortgage relief earlier organized.

Called to the White House last night for mobilization of the credit drive were: Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General; Mr. Henry M. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Walter J. Cummings, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency; Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget; Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the R. F. C. and Mr. Eugene Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Barest scrutiny of this list reveals the strength of the anticurrency inflation bloc in the Administration. Even Mr. Wallace, who formerly advocated expansion of the currency, has developed serious doubts of late, and the other spokesmen are all firm opponents of printing-press stimulation to business recovery.

Farther from Inflation

Only in congressional circles, and in broadly distributed farm groups does inflationist sentiment flourish, and these centers are not now in closest touch with the President. Generally speaking, he takes his advice on financial matters from financial experts, and almost to a man they are for credit rather than currency inflation.

Meanwhile, in every quarter of the Administration, the new plans for pumping money into effective use by means more orthodox than greenback-issuance were rapidly getting from the blueprint stage into operation. In the Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials were working on machinery to advance loans on cotton now in the hands of farmers at 10 cents a pound. This was last week's chief quietus to the demand for currency inflation from the Southern States.

Secondly, officials were named and plans began for the $75,000,000 purchases of farm surpluses for distribtuion direct to the needy. As this particular method of relief is weighed in Washington, great importance is coming to be attached to it. The direct act of the Government in bringing over-supply and under-consumption into touch with one another involves a new stage in the war against the depression.

Previously, although hundreds of millions have been spent in relief of distress, and the paradox of plenty was remarked, nothing had been done to link the two anomalies of the present age.

Takes Definite Action

Now President Roosevelt has taken forthright action, previously shunned, in building up consumption, cutting down surpluses, feeding the hungry, and preventing the distasteful step of destruction of food.

For its part, the R. F. C. announces plans for getting to investors the $200,000,000 of municipal securities it had agreed to purchase in connection with the lending of funds for self-liquidating public works. Such as are disposed of will relieve the treasury of the loan burden.

The $25,000,000 subsistence homestead plan for decentralization of industry and overpopulated centers also gets into action with a meeting of its national advisory committee.

To stimulate better building on low-cost projects, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, announces government loans on extremely favorable terms. In an effort to encourage use of fireproof construction, and to permit lower rentals, the Public Works Administration will grant loans on a 35-year amortization basis, at an interest rate of 1.51 per cent, beginning two years after the loan. This offer is expected to make it easier for local limited dividend corporations to proceed with slum clearance projects and low-cost housing plans, and also stimulates production in heavy capital-goods industries.

Thus it is that the Administration slogan becomes: "Millions for credit, but not one cent for inflation!"

Soviet Chafes Over Railroad Trade in East

(Continued from Page 1)

somewhere in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 gold dollars. When the Soviet delegation cut down its demand to 200,000,000 gold rubles there was no corresponding concession on the part of the Manchoukuo negotiators, who are presumably not acting without constant and cogent advice from the Japanese Foreign Office.

The slow and unsatisfactory course of the Tokyo negotiations has excited no little concern here, where the belief is openly expressed that some influential circles in Japan are not only in favor of taking the railroad by force, if the Soviet Union refuses to sell it for a low price, but also casting glances at the rich fisheries in the waters of eastern Siberia and Kamchatka, at the oil wells of the northern, Russian half of Sakhalin Island, even at the port of Vladivostok and the Russian maritime province.

Vigorous military precautions have been taken; and Soviet public opinion is convinced that the military forces now stationed in the Far East are adequate to beat off any sudden attack. Russia has no naval force comparable with that of Japan, but places considerable reliance in its air force as a counterpoise to the superior Japanese fleet.

Choice of Two Roads

In view of the evident unwillingness of the Manchoukuo representatives to pay a substantial price for the Chinese Eastern Railroad, it would seem that Soviet diplomacy in the Far East is confronted with two alternatives, either to accept what is regarded here as an absurdly low price or to break off the negotiations and await passively a possible forcible seizure of the railroad. Neither of these alternatives would involve a resort to hostilities, because it is very plain that the Soviet Union, while ready to fight for its own territory, has no intention of engaging in war on account of Manchuria.

The choice between the two alternatives will probably depend upon how the Soviet Union envisages the development of its own relations with Japan during the next five or 10 years.

If a long-term agreement with Japan is regarded as essential, the virtual cession of a railroad which is likely to possess diminishing commercial significance in a Japanese-dominated Manchuria may not be considered too high a price to pay.

If, on the other hand, the Soviet statesmen believe that an early readjustment of the Far Eastern balance of power in their favor may occur, they may quite conceivably decide to refuse an unsatisfactory price, to let the Japanese take the railroad by a process of unrecognized seizure and thus to leave the whole question open for adjustment at some future time.

Bituminous Loadings Rise

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25—Bituminous coal loaded into vessels at Lake Erie ports in the week ended Sept. 18 totaled 1,181,762 tons, compared with 1,089,471 in the preceding week and 838,946 in the like week in 1932.

PICT-O-GRAMS

ANSWERS

1. Robert T. Jones won the British Open, the British Amateur, the United States Open, and the United States Amateur titles.
2. His, or Her, Britannic Majesty.
3. The Constitution requires that one be taken decennially.
4. The tomato is a fruit.
5. The present-day airplane has about 18,000 parts.

They Head 'The Boys in Blue'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Grand Army of the Republic Elects

From Left to Right—Thomas H. Peacock, Minneapolis, Minn., Senior Vice-Commander; Col. Russell C. Martin, Los Angeles, Commander-in-Chief; David N. Foster, Fort Wayne, Ind., Chairman Executive Committee, Council of Administration.

The recent encampment of the G. A. R. at St. Paul, Minn., the sixty-seventh, saw a dwindling number of gray-headed men in the thin lines that once were legion, but the same old camaraderie was much in evidence. Not the least enjoyable feature of the annual meetings is the chance for old "pals" to meet again and renew the stories and incidents of the days of '61-'65.

Huge Zuider Zee Dam Finished; Holland to Gain 550,000 Acres

(Continued from Page 1)

on realizing that several working harbors, some halfway between Friesland and North Holland, in the middle of sometimes tempestuous seas, had to be constructed, temporary enclosing banks had to be built, and removed, when all the 25 sluices, totaling a width of 328 yards, were complete.

Polder Yielding First Crops

These sluices are needed to allow for the discharge of all the surplus water of the inclosed Zuider Zee, now called Ijsel Lake, and its tributaries. As the inclosing dam grew, the openings left for the passage of the tidal water became narrower and the velocity of the tidal flow correspondingly greater. Armadas of material, of hopper barges laden with boulder clay, of grapple cranes and grab-buckets, of dredgers and tugs, were assembled for the closing of the last gaps. The worst was the "vlieter," 9000 feet wide.

The first of four projected polders, the northwest polder, is already yielding its first crops. With its 50,000 acres of new land under cultivation, it is claimed to be the largest polder in the world. Yet it will be the smallest of the four, when the other three polders are finished. Work is being started now on the second, the northeast polder of 132,500 acres.

Completion of the whole project will increase the area of the Netherlands by more than 550,000 acres. This is held to be of prime importance since Holland is largely overpopulated and, since industrialization appears not to be the remedy in a land where nearly all the raw materials must be imported, and emigration is, at any rate for the present, of small avail.

Valued at £16,000,000

Most good, it is therefore felt, may be looked for in the increase of agricultural production, chiefly by extending the cultivated area. As but little of the million-odd acres of waste land can be usefully cultivated, new arable land must be obtained by reclamation.

It is estimated that eventually some 6000 holdings of an economic size will be supplied from the Zuider Zee reclamations. The total area of Holland will be enlarged by 7 per cent, the cultivated area by 10 per cent, and probably 300,000 people will find a good livelihood.

The capitalized value of the Ijsel Lake as a fresh-water reservoir is put at well over £16,000,000. It is claimed that it will provide a sufficiency of good drinking water for cattle at all times, in those districts which were formerly hard put to it to obtain water in times of drought.

Other advantages include the lower cost of maintaining the dikes since fresh-water banks are less costly and bothersome than sea dikes. There is also the facility of a railway and roads between North Holland and Friesland, along the protecting dam.

New Phase Opens In Recovery Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

arrived and it becomes increasingly likely that the code will go through substantially in its present form.

Meanwhile General Johnson himself is turning his attention almost entirely to the enforcement phase of the NRA work as the compliance boards set up throughout the country to investigate charges of code violations begin to get their stride. What few codes remain to be completed are of a minor character and are now going through the routine procedures in swift order.

Idle 'Works' Money Feeds No Unemployed, Ickes Tells Mayors

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—Final responsibility for the success of the federal public works program in both aiding national recovery and producing local benefits, now rests largely with the local governments themselves, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Administrator of Public Works, said here Sept. 23. Mr. Ickes brought this message to a large group of mayors meeting here in a three-day conference to discuss means of hurrying up relief projects.

Declaring the public works program, contemplating the expenditure of funds in excess of $1,750,000,000 for state and local projects, "offers the greatest opportunity for municipal improvements in the history of any country," Mr. Ickes told the mayors it was up to them to produce the maximum benefits of the program. In very plain words he told the mayors that the Federal Government had put up the prize "but you will have to run the race. We cannot force you to move any faster than you are willing to move."

"Our national treasury," he continued, "is waiting to be drawn upon for hundreds of millions of dollars for useful public works. The Administration in Washington can approve your projects and advance funds necessary to complete them. We have moved and are moving expeditiously, if circumspectly, but there is a point beyond which we cannot go.

Where the difficulty comes, Mr. Ickes said, is that many of the municipalities cannot put up the proper security because they have reached the limits of their bonding powers and their income is not sufficient to meet current expenses, let alone interest at even 4 per cent on a new obligation.

Mr. Ickes told the Mayors that if they were dissatisfied with the procedure being followed in the administration of the works fund, they could come to Washington and look into the situation with him, and then suggest a better plan. The Mayors took him up on the invitation immediately and appointed a committee of three to go to the capital this week.

NRA Success Depends On Inflation, Borah Says

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 23 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah has telegraphed the National Recovery Administration that "inflation is indispensable to the success of the NRA."

Offering to help toward the success of the NRA "in any way whatever," the Idaho Senator added that he would "want to feel free to discuss inflation as a part of the program."

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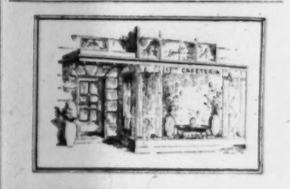

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An ANNOUNCEMENT

The Christian Science Monitor
now brings you news
of the Lynn Range Oil Burners
in 12 distinctive models

It is our pleasure to announce that the Lynn Range Oil Burner has joined the good company of products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

The Lynn comes to you with a message of good news—a promise of better living conditions. It offers freedom from old methods of fire tending; it lightens housework; it gives better results in cooking and baking.

Just as the Monitor represents a distinct achievement in the field of journalism, so does the Lynn in the sphere of range oil burners. Manufactured by pioneers in the industry, Lynn is built to exacting standards. Its clean, odorless heat and its dependability make it of outstanding value.

The full story of Lynn advantages will be unfolded to you in our advertisements appearing each week in the Monitor. Watch for them.

LYNN Range Oil Burners
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Lynn Products Company
7-17 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.
Please send me complete description and prices of the various models of the Lynn Range Oil Burner, advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
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Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone.
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Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins OCT. 10

Boys Seeking Pie Find Jewelry And Stern Parents

Return of 'Loot' to Police Example of Coöperation for Law Enforcement

Jewels—hundreds of them where they had only expected to find doughnuts and cream puffs.

Watches and rings, such as only the best dressed boys at school wore, within easy reach of their hands. How could they have guessed that the skylight they had broken into dropped into a jewelry store instead of the baker shop in Mattapan they thought they were sneaking into undetected?

Youthful noses flattened against a window pane, behind which cream puffs curled alluringly, apparently started the whole venture. The several youngsters who found themselves yesterday amid counters of sparkling gems had broken a skylight on the roof of the block on Washington Street to enter the bakery and satisfy youthful appetites.

Instead they had broken into the jewelry store next door. Rows of sparkling gems flashed in their faces. Youthful eyes long used to seeing such thing only through heavy plated windows snapped at the tempting prospects of possession. What was a pie or two to wealth that would buy a bakery?

Bag Began to Fill

Hardly knowing what they were doing, the bag they had taken to fill with cream puffs and pastry, et ceteras, began to fill with watches and necklaces. And when several young figures disappeared into the darkness, $600 worth of jewelry went with them.

The Juvenile Court in Dorchester will hear the case of these boys next Tuesday, largely because the fathers of three of them accepted the moral responsibility of parents and turned their boys in at headquarters.

To the police, the case is not so much one of flagrant violation of the law, as it is a satisfying illustration of how justice can serve the interests of reformation quickly and effectively when it has the complete coöperation of those charged with bringing up the children.

There was nothing slap-stick nor hesitant on the part of the fathers of these Dorchester youths. At 5 p. m. the skylight was broken. At 11 p. m. the boys were facing Lieut. Norman Ramsey of the Fields Corner Station as he listened to the story told by the parents, one of whom had two boys in the affair.

The question of where the police were between 5 p. m. and 11 p. m. while a broken skylight and an unlocked rear door in a jewelry store bore mute but obvious testimony to "a break" has not yet been answered.

The story told to a Monitor representative by one of the parents implies that at least one of the boys didn't think any more of taking the jewels than if they had been cream-puffs.

Asked to See Jewels

The youngster came to the house, he said, and asked to see the jewels. "What jewels?" the father asked. "The ones we took from the shop," the youth said, as though the father knew all about it.

Going upstairs, the parent entered the boys' room just in time to see the other son hiding something. It was the bag of jewels. What they were going to do with them or why they wanted them is still a mystery to even the boys.

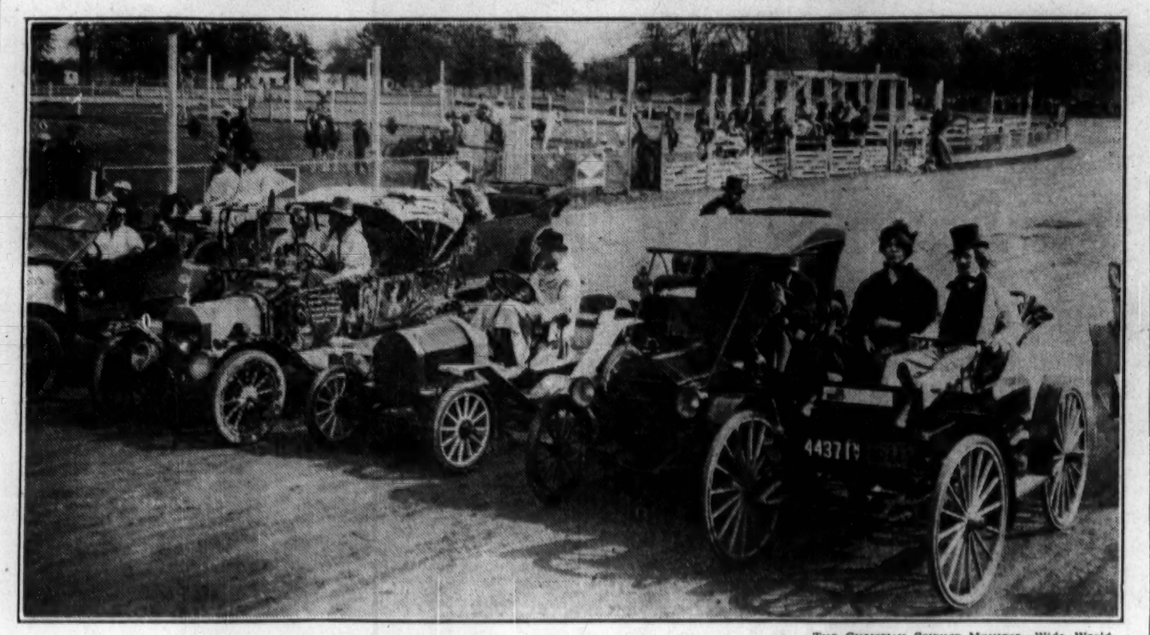
Astounded, the parents took their boys to the station, bent, as one of them said, on "teaching them not to do such a trick again."

In this case, as in many recent ones, showing how the subtle influence of prevalent disrespect for law is reaching the younger generation, motives rather than acts are of particular interest to law enforcement agencies.

One of the boys said today he does not know now why he did it. He knew he could not wear the jewels without being detected. He had not even thought of selling them. The father feels reasonably sure that, having been caught and impressed with the ridiculousness of his act, the boy will not steal again.

All told, the police think of the case as an instance where the strong arm of parental discipline, far more effective than policing, reached out and nipped the instinct to steal, as it were, in the pastry stage.

Proud Beauties Once—These Ancient 'Stem-Winders'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Garage Relics Contest in Ashcan Derby at Mineola, N. Y.

The 25-Year-Old Mercer Speedster, Elmer, Owned by Norman Klein, Won the Race Which Was Run in 'Reverse'

Motion Pictures

Black Majesty

Mr. Eugene O'Neill's play, "The Emperor Jones," comes to superb screen performance at Keith RKO's this week. It is not only that Mr. Paul Robeson gives a vividness to the Negro Pullman porter, who blusters his way to emperorship of the native of a Caribbean island and comes in a crescendo of horror to his demise, surpassing either of his predecessors, the late Mr. Charles Gilpin of the stage play, or Mr. Lawrence Tibbett of the opera. All of the collaborators of the screen edition have contributed something of importance to the work, notably Mr. Du Bose Heyward, in his expatiation on the early life of Brutus Jones, and Mr. Dudley Murphy as director.

Cinematically speaking, the early scenes, which are indicated more imaginatively in the stage production, are praiseworthy. They visualize in color and motion what the mind alone perceives in the play. And that, we understand, is cinema. To aural effects unobtrusively inhabiting the background, the Negro spirituals lend strength and beauty. The forest scenes, besides being striking studies in the manifold shadings of black and white, lighted by moongleams playing over water or the satiny black skin of the fleeing Negro, are powerful in their suggestion of vastness and doom. The treatment of the "hants" in double exposure is well handled. Indeed the forest scenes go beyond a faithful photography of the play, contributing that mysterious quality of picture motion which is supposed to be the cinema's excelling feature, and moving impellingly to the climax.

The palace and liveries, furnished as they were on a tropical island where such supplies could not have been too easily procured, seem overgrand, and the introduction of a court consisting of fat Negroes decked out as Lord and Lady Baltimore and so on, is out of place.

Mr. Dudley Digges imparts the right note of cringing worminess to Trader Smithers.

Cadets in Uniform

"Midshipman Jack," at the Keith Boston Theater this week, is a nice film that ought to be of especial interest to boys and girls in the upper teens. Around its pleasant little romance loom the exemplary qualities of loyalty and courage, heroism and patriotism.

The picture is deftly put together and charmingly photographed, with a fine flow of action across the screen, in the parades of marching cadets, in the streaming line of cruisers and in the crowds spreading over the lawns or huddled together at gala dances. The scenes are bright with the whiteness of ships and uniforms and the dimity daintiness of young girls' summer dresses. It is the life of a United States Naval School that is depicted and it is said to have been photographed at Annapolis.

Mr. Bruce Cabot gives a manly characterization of the strong, upstanding hero, Midshipman Jack, whose love for the Commandant's daughter and his own rather insistent individuality cause him to break some of the minor rules. His integrity is revealed and acknowledged after the usual delays of a plot action which has a more than usual amount of plausibility, and the boy wins honor and the gel, as you knew he would from the beginning.

It is a picture without hokum, simple, straightforward and sincere. Miss Betty Furness plays the girl without much personality, and a little actress, Miss Florence Lake, flutters in and out with some absurd chatter. The boys are splendid to look at and Mr. Frank Albertson is a sturdy example of a loyal plebe.

Messrs. Christy Cabanne and Thomas Atkins, the directors, have made a neat and attractive picture.

M. L.

New Hampshire Awards Contract for Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Another step in the linking up of a new east and west highway across New Hampshire was taken recently when Gov. John G. Winant and his executive council awarded the contract for a new bridge over Little Bay at Durham, to the Lackawanna Steel Construction Company of Buffalo, for $262,400.

This represents an addition of $24,000 to the original price quoted and conforms to a provision in the NRA code that skilled bridge workers be paid at the rate of $1.20 per hour, while unskilled hands are to receive 50 cents an hour. Preliminary work has been started on the project which will shorten the distance several miles between Concord and the sea and will provide a more direct way through the New Hampshire University town of Durham.

Dr. Henry Suzzalo

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 25 (AP)—Dr. Henry Suzzalo, who passed on here today, was noted as an educator, having served as president of the University of Washington from 1915 to 1926, during which period the university's enrollment doubled. He left Columbia University, where he taught as professor of philosophy of education, to go to Washington. He received degrees from Stanford University, Columbia University, University of California, and the University of Southern California, and attended the University of British Columbia, University of Alabama, and the University of Colorado. He also taught in other institutions and was associated for some years with the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, being elected president in 1930.

Middlesex Jurors Drunk; Thirty Days, Judge Says

Two jurors serving in the same session of Middlesex Superior Court were sentenced Sept. 22 to 30 days in jail by Judge Raoul H. Beaudreau after both admitted being under the influence of liquor.

A court officer reported to Judge Beaudreau that juror Fred M. Cabana of Cambridge was drunk. He was given 30 days in jail. Alexander Blythe of Somerville later appeared in court after an absence from jury duty for two weeks, stating his reason for failing to appear was that he had been intoxicated. Awakening too late to attend court session on the day scheduled, he had kept putting it off from day to day, he said. He was sentenced to 30 days.

Dollfuss Goes to Geneva

VIENNA, Sept. 25 (AP)—Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss went to Geneva yesterday to represent Austria at the League of Nations sessions.

Torgler Affirms Denial of Share In Reichstag Fire

Protests Involving Him or Communist Party in 'Monstrous Deed'

LEIPZIG, Ger., Sept. 25 (AP)—Ernest Torgler, former Communist leader in the Reichstag, who is the only German among the five defendants on trial for the incendiary Reichstag fire last February, declared his innocence today and protested against involving his party in "this monstrous and unspeakable deed."

"I am absolutely innocent," Torgler said. "I protest out of disgust that I am being accused, directly or indirectly, of any connection with this crime, or that my party is.

"I gave myself up to protect my party. For seven months I have been in confinement and I mean to tell the world that I am innocent. For seven months I have been under the fire of a preliminary cross-examination, and five of these months I was handcuffed."

Witness for Bulgarians

Testimony that two Bulgarian Communists on trial worked exclusively in the interests of the Bulgarian and not German Communist Party was presented during the hearing today.

The witness was Elene Dimitroff, sister of the former Communist leader, Georga Dimitroff.

She testified also to receiving a letter from her brother in February, 1933, saying that agitation for an amnesty in Bulgaria was unsuccessful and therefore he would soon return to Moscow.

Miss Dimitroff said her brother and Popoff were not interested particularly in the German Communist Party.

Dutch Defendant on Stand

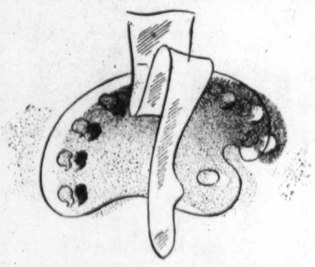
After the Communist leader had given a full account of his life, two letters, addressed by a group called "the Independent Dutch Communists" to Marinus van der Lubbe a Dutch brick mason, another of the defendants, were read into the record. The purpose was to establish that Van der Lubbe was not connected with Moscow.

Van der Lubbe was called to the witness stand for cross-examination about the fire itself. He was as pathetic as ever, gazing at the floor continually and frequently answering both "yes" and "no" to the same question.

When the judge asked why he had visited Germany, he mumbled, "out of interest," and denied having been sent as a Communist emissary.

At the beginning of the session Wassli Taneff, a shoemaker, the third and last Bulgarian defendant to be heard, answered the court's questions volubly but without pugnacity.

Asked whether he had talked with Van de Lubbe, Taneff replied: "I can't understand a word of German."



It's no longer smart to wear the same hosiery shade with everything!

Last year we demanded a hosiery shade that would literally "go with everything"... but the New Deal has wisely encouraged us to less strict economy. And the hosiery story for Fall is much more fascinating. There's a particular shade for eel grays and black; dark browns and greens; reds and light browns, etc. But come in and see for yourself the fascinating new "Thaneil" colors. We will gladly advise you just what shades will look best with your Fall ensembles.

THANEIL Chiffon and Semi-Service
$1.50 pr. - - 3 pr. for **$4.25**

THANEIL Service Weight
$1.65 pr. - - 3 pr. for **$4.50**

Our Clocked "Budgeteer" Hosiery has not yet increased in price, but this will perhaps be your last opportunity to purchase them at $1. After our present supply is exhausted the price will be $1.35 the pair.

Thayer McNeil

47 Temple Place, 414 Boylston Street, BOSTON
Coolidge Corner, BROOKLINE
Wellesley Square, WELLESLEY

Asleep in the sun

on a warm, white beach, while her gas range gets the dinner!

SHE has no maid. She's been out of the house all afternoon. But at six o'clock she'll serve a grand dinner to a husky husband and two young appetites, aged 8 and 11. It will pop out, piping-hot, from the automatic gas range in her kitchen!

This morning, she chose a menu made up especially for automatic cooking.

Baked Ham Slices with Pineapple and Prunes
Scalloped Sweet Potatoes
Asparagus Tips Deep Dish Apple Pie

She prepared all the food and slipped it in the oven. She set the handy heat and time controls. Then she went away—to swim a bit and laze full-length in the warm September sun.

At 5, the time clock clicked, the gas lighted, the oven temperature rose rapidly to 450° and *stayed* there. At 5.45, when the ham was pink perfection and the pie-crust flaky brown, the oven turned itself off again. Nothing more to do but put things on the table and *eat!*

Lucky lady—to own such a range! Smart lady—to make full use of it! Freedom from watching, waiting, wondering. *Exact*, scientific cooking. Better-flavored foods. Extra hours of leisure. Extra years of comfort, health and beauty.

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'Magpie'

'Blue Train'

Striped Shadow Laine is used for these distinguished TAILOR SUITS

'Blue Train' and 'Magpie' are two of Marshall's smart new Tailor-mades for Autumn. Striped Shadow Laine a very new material is suggested. It is obtainable in black/white, black/yellow, blue/light blue and brown/self.

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12½ GUINEAS

'Luncheon in Town'

"CASINO" This original Cardigan Suit is carried out in Bouclaire Tweed. Novelty belt with tassels in mulberry, nut brown, navy, sage green, tile red, black. Two stock sizes.

7½ GNS

'The Velvet Vogue'

"CANNES" A distinctive Corduroy Suit in the new half-inch rib corduroy. In powder blue, wine, navy, beige, brown, black. Two stock sizes.

6½ GNS

The models in this announcement are from the Suit Salon, ground floor.

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and what a pleasure when the silver is cleaned with Goddard's Plate Powder, which produces such a perfect polish without a trace of smear.
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Stocked by Lewis & Conger and Charles & Co., of New York—and S. S. Pierce Co., Boston.

Doors Pried Open At Waltham Trust By Friendly Acts

Big Depositors Assisted 'Little Fellows' Regain Their Accounts

Coöperative banking appeared in an inspiring new rôle today with the reopening of the Waltham Trust Company, closed since March 4.

The coöperation was furnished by its depositors, particularly holders of the biggest accounts, whose attitude toward the "little fellow" resulted in the adoption of a plan which enabled the bank to resume business today.

The plan gives every depositor with accounts under $100 opportunity to withdraw such accounts in full. Those whose accounts exceed this sum get 50 cents on the dollar.

To all outward appearances Waltham Trust Company bore a "business as usual" air today. There was no sign of a stampede for the paying teller's cages, when the heavy doors of the bank swung back with a significant creak after six months of disuse.

Confidence Restored

Preparing to return to his desk in the office of Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Banking Commissioner, after serving as state conservator, Mr. John H. Condon, paused to remark on the orderly activities which marked the bank's reopening. There were half a dozen persons on the banking floor, a fact which Mr. Condon interpreted as an indication of the confidence which Waltham people placed on the administration of the reorganized institution.

The retiring conservator praised the depositors for the way in which they worked together during the bank's crisis. Of the 21,000 accounts, less than 4000 amounted to $100 or more. Following the closing of the bank, a depositors' committee was formed to help in the reorganization work. Out of the reconstruction campaign directed by Mr. Condon came the plan which enables the bank to meet all demands from the 17,000 small deposits, and pay 50 cents on the dollar at this time on accounts exceeding $100.

As an indication of the coöperation and fairness manifested among the trust company's depositors, it is pointed out that when the plan was put to a vote 90 per cent of all the depositors favored the proposition to guarantee the so-called "little fellow's everything."

Credits Set Up

Under the reorganization program, depositors of the Waltham Trust have agreed to purchase approximately $12,000 of the $200,000 new capital offered by the Waltham National Bank. The releasing of funds today was made possible by the setting up of credits on the books of the national bank for trust company depositors, in accordance with the program outlined by the state banking commissioner. Stockholders of the trust company have agreed to purchase the balance of this $200,000 capitalization fund.

In commenting on the reorganization, Mr. Guy declared that the assets required by the plan as a condition to its fulfillment had been greatly exceeded both as to the number of depositors and as to the amounts on deposits.

He attributes the success of the reconstruction to the coöperation of those who have assented to the plan. The immediate release of more than $2,000,000 he believed, should benefit the city of Waltham as well as the depositors themselves. Such a solution, he declares, could not have been accomplished in the course of ordinary liquidation. Coöperation did it.

British Prince Gets a Welsh Rarebit

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

All Out for Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch

Welsh Village Blushingly Reveals Its Full Name, Which Means, "The Church of St. Mary by the White Hazel Pool."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LLANFAIR P. G., Wales—Few people, even Welshmen, trouble to say or write the 19 syllables and 58 letters which make the name of the little town of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch. But recently a 25-foot-long placard appeared on the platform of the little railway station with the full title, and this was in honor of Prince George, who was coming on a visit to the Marquis of Anglesey. Normally, the place is known as Llanfair P. G., or by the first five syllables.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural Markets, E. J. Rowell.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," juvenile sketch.
6:00 "Today's Queen of the Air."
6:05 Jack and Jerry Foy.
6:15 Boston Radio Début: Kay Fayro, soloist.
6:30 Time; temperature; sports review, Bill Williams.
6:40 Weather; "Famous Sayings," talk.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy," sketch.
7:15 NBC, Baby Rose Marie, songs.
7:30 NBC, Country Club: Grantland Rice; soloists; double quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Songs of Israel."
8:30 "Moe & Nell" sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Red Davis," drama.
9:00 NBC, Greater Minstrels.
9:30 Herbert Marsh and his orchestra.
9:45 Organ recital.
10:00 NBC, "The Hour Glass," orchestra.
10:30 Platinum Syncopators.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:03 Sports Review, Bill Williams.
11:30 NBC, Disabled American Veterans of the World War: Joseph W. McQueen, national commander.
12:00 NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—NBC, Roger Gerston's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Valerie Bergere," sketch.
5:15 NBC, Lucille Peterson, soprano.
5:30 NBC, "Adventures of Tom Mix and His Straight Shooters."
5:45 NBC, "The Wizard of Oz," dramatization.
6:00 The Evening Tattler, Magazine of the Air.
6:30 News despatches.
6:40 Helen Barr, soloist.
6:45 WEEI Organist.
6:55 Talk, Maj. Edward F. O'Dowd, chairman charity baseball game.
7:00 NBC, Charlie Leland, comedian; male quartet.
7:15 After Dinner Revue, with Ruth Chilton, Jack, Ted, Bud and Roy, Harmony Team.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," comedy sketch.
8:00 NBC, dramatic sketch.
8:30 NBC, Floyd Gibbons; Vic Young's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies, Harry Horlick, director; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, Ship of Joy, with Hugh Barrett Dobbs.
10:00 NBC, "Balkan Melodies."
10:30 NBC, Jules Lande, "Troubadour of the Violin"; Morton Bowe, tenor.
11:00 Weather, road and fishing forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
11:05 News dispatches.
11:15 NBC, Buddy Rogers's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:45 NBC, Interview of George M. Cohan, by George Siebet.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Mirth Parade."
5:15 CBS, Vera Van, contralto.
5:30 CBS, "Jack Armstrong, All-American Boy," sketch.
5:45 CBS, Mark Warnow and his novelty orchestra.
6:00 Time; baseball scores; temperature; news; weather.
6:15 Reinald Werrenrath, baritone.
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue," sketch
6:45 Nat Brusiloff and his orchestra; Melody Men; Frank Hazzard, tenor.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge," sketch.
7:15 CBS, "Just Plain Bill," rural script act.
7:30 CBS, Dolph Martin's Orchestra; Travelers Quartet.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Harriet Lee, contralto; vocal trio; Joe Green's orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 Milton Post American Legion Band.
9:00 Talk by Hugh Butler, Secretary District Recovery Board, NRA.
9:15 CBS, Agnes Moorehead, comedian; Nat Shilkret and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "The Big Show," presenting Lulu McConnell; Isham Jones' orchestra; Gertrude Niesen, soprano; Paul Douglas, master of ceremonies.
10:00 "As I See It," with Richard D. Grant.
10:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:30 Hughie Connor and his orchestra.
10:45 "Football—The 1933 Rules," Jack Ingersoll.
10:50 Weather; temperature; news; time.
11:00 Brunswick Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Casa Loma Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Leon Belasco and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Barney Rapp and his orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," children's serial.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, "Rangers," sketch.
6:30 CBS, Mildred Bailey, songs.
6:45 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
7:00 Baseball scores; time; news; weather.
7:15 "Musical Interlude."
7:20 E. E. Nazzaro Market Outlook.
7:30 Program from Revere Beach.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 "Timely Topics," speaker.
8:15 Harry E. Rodgers, organist.
8:30 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
8:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, piano team.
9:00 CBS, Kate Smith and her Swanee Music.
9:15 Hughie Connor and his orchestra.
9:45 Baseball scores; time; news; temperature; weather.
10:00 CBS, Andre Kostelanetz presents Gladys Rice, soprano; Evan Evans, baritone; mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Sam Rayburn, chairman, House Interstate Commerce Committee.
10:45 CBS, New World Symphony Orchestra, direction of Nicolai Berezowsky.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Educational Spotlight."
5:15 At the console with Kenneth Wilson.
5:30 Program from Revere Beach.
5:45 "Silver Strings," instrumental.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 "Uncle Dan, the Puzzle Man."
6:30 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 "The Gossipers."
7:30 Program from Revere Beach.
7:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:00 "Evening Reveries."

For Tuesday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
8:00 NBC, Morning devotions.
8:15 NBC, Don Hall Trio.
8:30 Time, weather, temperature.
8:33 NBC, Lew White, organ.
9:00 Virginia Reade, talk.
9:30 NBC, Breakfast Club.
10:00 NBC, Four Southern Singers.
10:15 NBC, "Clara, Lu 'n' Em."
10:30 NBC, "Today's Children," sketch.
10:45 Hank Keene's Hill Billies.
11:00 NBC, "Singing Strings."
11:15 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
11:30 NBC, Rhythm Ramblers.
11:45 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:00 noon—Mrs. Curtis Railing, impersonations.
12:15 p. m.—Time, weather, temperature.
12:18 New England agriculture.
12:30 NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:00 Salvation Army luncheon program: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor Ely, Mayor Curley, speakers.
2:00 NBC, "Musical Originalities."
2:30 NBC, Pennsylvania Day at Century of Progress; Governor Pinchot, speaker.
2:45 NBC, Happy Jack Turner, songs.
3:00 NBC, "Betty and Bob," skit.
3:15 NBC, "Words and Music."
3:30 Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 "Organ Miniatures."
4:10 "Street and Highway Safety."
4:15 Variety Hour.
4:30 "Hollywood Looking Glass."
4:45 Tillie Carroll, soprano.
5:00 Agricultural Markets, E. J. Rowell.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 "Today's Queen of the Air."
6:05 Jack and Jerry Foy, soloists.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Time; temperature; sport review; weather; "Famous Sayings."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 NBC, National Advisory Council: "Saving by Planning."
7:45 NBC, Don Carney's Dog Stories.
8:00 NBC, "The Lead Tornado," sketch.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, Rollickers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Memories."
9:30 "Barn Dance."
10:00 NBC, Pedro Via's Orchestra.
10:30 Organ recital.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature; sport review.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 a. m.—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
8:05 "Looking Over the Morning Paper."
8:15 Shopping Service.
8:30 NBC, "Cheerio" program.
9:00 Clothes Institute.
9:15 NBC, Landt Trio and White.
9:30 NBC, Bradley Kincaid, Mountain Boy.
9:45 NBC, "The Wife Saver."
10:00 NBC, Breen & DeRose.
10:15 NBC, "Morning Parade."
11:00 Friendly Kitchen Program.
11:15 NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
11:55 "What's News in the World."
12:00 noon—NBC, Al and Lee Reiser, duo.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce mar.
12:45 "A Bit of This and a Bit of That."
1:15 NBC, Popular varieties.
1:30 NBC, Dick Fiddler's Orchestra.
2:00 NBC, "Merry Madcaps."
2:30 NBC, "Harmonians."
2:45 NBC, Exposition of Women's Ar[t] and Industries.
3:00 NBC, "Blue Room Echoes."
3:30 Reading Circle.
4:00 News; stock quotations.
4:15 NBC, "The Golden Treasury."
4:30 NBC, Dansante; dance music
4:45 NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:00 NBC soloist.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "The Evening Tattler."
6:30 News; soloist.
6:45 Sports Review.
7:00 Popular program.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Eddie East and Ralph Dumke; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch; orchestra.
10:30 Phil Saltman's Baystaters; soloists.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Benny Meroff's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

6:30 a. m.—Sunrise Melodies; organ.
7:15 Weather; news; time.
7:30 Record selections; shopping news.
9:00 Nine O'Clock Revue.
9:25 "The Mystic Glove."
9:30 CBS, "In the Luxembourg Gardens."
9:45 Roving Shopper.
10:00 "Jane and John," dramatization.
10:15 Food and Homemaking School.
10:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
11:00 CBS, The Captivators.
11:30 CBS, Tony Wons, "Are You Listenin'?"
11:45 Shop news; time; news; weather; temperature.
12:00 noon—CBS, The Voice of Experience.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Connie Gates, songstress.
12:30 CBS, News flashes.
12:35 CBS, Concert Miniatures.
1:00 CBS, Marie, Little French Princess.
1:15 Record selections; shopping news.
2:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
2:30 CBS, Madison Ensemble.
3:00 CBS, Columbia Artist Recital.
3:30 CBS, Jack Brooks's Orchestra.
4:00 CBS, United States Navy Band.
4:30 CBS, News flashes.
4:35 CBS, Enoch Light's Orchestra.
5:00 "The Mirth Parade."
5:15 CBS, The Melodeers, quartet.
5:30 CBS, "Jack Armstrong," sketch.
5:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 Time; baseball; temperature; news; weather.
6:15 CBS, Phil Regan; orchestra.
6:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
6:45 "The Merry-Go-Round."
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge," sketch.
7:15 CBS, "Just Plain Bill," sketch.
7:30 Political talk.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Boswell sisters; vocal trio.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:30 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:45 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
9:00 CBS, California Melodies.
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:30 CBS, Ted Husing; Barbara Maurel; Hummingbirds Trio; orchestra.
10:45 "Football—Officiating Experiences," Jack Ingersoll.
10:50 Weather; temperature; news; time.
11:00-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:30 a. m.—Popular Pleasantries: Organ.
9:00 CBS, Little Jack Little.
9:15 Record selections; shopping news.
9:45 CBS, Reis and Dunn, comedy team.
10:00 CBS, Morning Moods.
10:30 CBS, "Bill and Ginger," songs.
10:45 CBS, Melody Parade.
11:00 School of Clothes.
11:15 Record selections; shopping news.
11:45 CBS, Carlile and London, pianists.
12:00 noon—Francis J. Cronin, organist.
12:30 p. m.—Stocks; news; farm flashes.
1:00 Program from Revere Beach.
1:15 CBS, Harold Knight's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Russan Gypsy Orchestra.
2:00 Record selections; shopping news.
3:00 Weather; news; time.
3:15 Donald Van Wart, pianist.
3:30 p. m.—Sandy's Hi-De-Ho Orchestra.
4:00 "Strange Adventures in Strange Lands."
4:15 "Viennese Nights."
4:30 Harry E. Rodgers, organist.
5:00 CBS, "Skippy," children's serial.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, "Rangers," sketch.
6:30 CBS, Betty Barthell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
7:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
7:15 "In the Masters' Music Room."
7:30 Program from Revere Beach.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Bette Brooks; piano team; guitar.
8:15 "The House of the Lotus Bud." sketch.
8:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
9:00 Harry E. Rodgers, organ.
9:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
9:45 Baseball; time; news; temperature; weather.
10:00 CBS, "The Legend of America," drama.
10:30 Charles P. Lindsley, reading with organ.
10:45 CBS, Howard Barlow conducting New World Symphony Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Columbia News Service.

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

3:30 p. m. — Good Cheer Service. The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the Writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday; gentle variable winds, mostly southerly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and slightly warmer; probably showers in north portion tonight and Tuesday and in the south portion Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Generally fair; slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday, except possibly showers Tuesday in west and north portions.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair; slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, becoming southerly and increasing Tuesday, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday; probably showers Tuesday over north portion.

Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning Monday: North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers Monday and again Wednesday or Thursday, then generally fair. Temperature above normal first half of week, cooler Thursday and Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard Time

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	86	Miami, Fla.	84	88
Boston	60	68	Minneapolis	70	74
Bismarck	48	80	Montreal	56	70
Buffalo	62	72	Nantucket	64	72
Calgary	32	44	New Orleans	80	88
Charleston	76	86	New York	68	82
Chicago	72	72	Norfolk, Va.	68	86
Cincinnati	68	88	North Platte	58	80
Denver	64	88	Philadelphia	72	78
Dodge City	70	96	Phoenix, Ariz.	68	100
Eastport, Me.	52	58	Pittsburgh	66	86
Hatteras	78	84	Portland, Me.	56	58
Honolulu, T.H.	76		Raleigh	70	92
7 p.m. Sept. 24		80	St. Louis	72	90
Helena, Mont.	30	44	Salt Lake City	50	76
Huron, S. D.	66	78	San Francisco	58	62
Jacksonville	74	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	48	74
Kansas City	76	90	Seattle	40	58
Key West	82	88	Tampa	76	92
Los Angeles	60	68	Washington	70	88
Memphis	74	88	Williston, N.D.	42	66

A—8 a. m. Sept. 25.
B—Maximum Sept. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 3:06 p. m., Tuesday 3:46 a. m.
Height of tides 10.2 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:09 p. m.

Associated Gas Output Up 11.5 P.C.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—For the week ended Sept. 16 Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 54,290,655 kilowatt hours, an increase of 11½ per cent over the like week in 1932. Gas sendout for the week amounted to 305,5484,600 cubic feet, a decrease of 3.4 per cent from the like week in 1932.

M. I. T. Freshmen Find First 'Exam' At Camp Massapoag Is in Friendship

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUNSTABLE, Mass., Sept. 25—What's the first thing one learns at college?

Advanced readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmatic?

Not if you go to "Tech" you don't, for boys entering the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have their first assignments at Camp Massapoag where for three days the only lessons are on sports and the only examinations are on friendship.

Three days spent in camp, where the fledgling engineers and future "slipstick" mathematicians met "Prexy" Compton, "Doc Kitty" Katwinkle, Colonel Locke, and "Obe" Dennison, all good engineers, taught Tech's freshmen that the faculty are not to be "mistered" every time they are addressed, and that besides studying there is living to be done during the next four years.

Nothing like a swim to liven things up. Just as soon as Bill, Dick and Ned from Kalamazoo, Salt Lake City and Corpus Christi, respectively, had lined up bunks and blankets in tent-houses labeled "Gallopin' Snails" and "Gloom Chasers," the fun began.

"Just so we don't have to fish any of you fellows out of the water," said "Bill" Haines, varsity crew coach. "Two varsity oarsmen will row six and seven oars while we see what you fellows can do toward learning how to pull an eight-oared shell."

The rooky "crab-catchers" lined up, Bill gave the signal to board and—eight men and a coxswain, varsity oarsmen and all, immediately turned the boat over and the rowing party into a swim.

At Friendship Lodge, Sept. 22, Dr. Carl T. Compton, Tech's president, pushed his way into the middle of assembled freshmen and formally continued his welcome to the students, started a few hours before while he trimmed them at horseshoes and proved he could still kick a football around like a first string varsity man.

"Wally" Ross, director of the Technology Christian Association really staged the whole party and is responsible for getting the whole class back to Cambridge today, in time for the M. I. T. bursar to collect the first term bills.

As if to illustrate the lessons of diligence and application to studies as well as good times, Dr. Compton tossed a single serious note in his address last night as he said, "A recent survey of the Tech Alumni reveals that more than 50 per cent are following work along the lines they studied in college. If you men are worth your salt, there is a place in the scientific world waiting for you when you finish your Tech training. The number of applications made for qualified Tech graduates to fill jobs is far greater than we can fill with properly-recommended graduates."

The exterior of Technology's buildings and laboratories may be cold stone, but the heart of the institution, any freshman will tell you, today is full of gold.

Byrd Promises Skis To Dartmouth Club

A pair of skis polished by the ice and snow of Antarctica should some day adorn the walls of the Dartmouth Outing Club, where there is a place for them beside trophies of scores of meets—skis that shine with the polish of gleaming slides and dipping hills where men of Hanover have soared on their pinions of ash.

The polish of Antarctica that will be applied to the promised trophies will be put on by some member of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic Expedition. Their gleam will come from the crevassed fields beyond the Bay of Whales, and trails hitherto untrod by man.

The promise of this pair of skis has come to Dartmouth in a letter from Admiral Byrd expressing gratitude for a donation of $300 which the outing club gave him for skiing equipment.

Emerson Comes Back To Old Boston Site

Advancing with the march of better times, Emerson opened its doors again Saturday at 35 Temple Place after a lapse of two years. This location is one which it previously had held for 105 years. The modern architecture and shop appointments are one of many features. On the main floor are interesting murals rendered in soft tones and reminiscent of Paris.

There are a group of intimate little shops completely coördinated under one roof which the woman shopper will find new in present-day merchandising.

Events Tonight

Harvard University: Phillips Brooks House Association, annual reception to freshmen, 7:30.

Meeting Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Inc., Grill Room, Parker House; dinner 6:45.

Theaters

Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:20 p. m.
Fenway—"Pilgrimage," 12:55, 3:57, 6:52, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Pilgrimage," 12:01, 3:12, 6:13, 9:24 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"Emperor Jones," 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 p. m.
R. K. O. Boston—"Midshipman Jack," 1:25, 4:35, 7:45, 10:41 p. m.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Rigoletto," 8:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Meeting, Kiwanis Club, Boston City Club, 12:15; Henry Parkman Jr., speaker.

Meeting, Advertising Club of Boston; luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12:15; Martin L. Pierce of the Hoover Company will speak on "Advertising—Merchandising—Sales."

Theaters

Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8:00 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:20 p. m.
Fenway—"Pilgrimage," 12:55, 3:57, 6:52, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Pilgrimage," 9:00 a. m., 12:01, 3:12, 6:13, 9:24 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"Emperor Jones," 10:00 a. m., 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 p. m.
R. K. O. Boston—"Midshipman Jack," 10:15 a. m., 1:25, 4:35, 7:45, 10:41 p. m.

Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Modern French Paintings lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; American Furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; Engraved portraits of the seventeenth century; nineteenth century prints; fifteenth century illustrated books.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court) — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11 and at other hours by appointment; Sundays, 1 to 4; admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Spanish art of the twelfth - fifteenth centuries. French drawings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Masterpieces of graphic art.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Native insects; undersea life; ducks; model of "Flying Cloud"; New England crafts; small mammals; Chinese handwork; ivory carvings; Satsuma ware; Cloissonne. Through Sept. 30.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — "Notes in Color" by A. F. Levinson.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibitions.

Casson Galleries—General summer shows.

Foster Brothers—General summer exhibition.

W. J. Gardner Galleries — Recent water colors by Vladimir Povlosky.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Facsimiles of drawings by the Old Masters. Through Sept. 30.

Doll & Richards—General summer exhibitions.

Scherver Studio—General print show.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, Cambridge —Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeanette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge, and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Prints in various media by Hawaiian artists. Through month of September.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Batik wall hangings, by Laura Ward Fuller. Through Sept. 30.

Architects' Shop — Crayon drawings, by Hubert D. Ripley. Through Sept. 29.

Children's Art Center—Exhibition of water colors by Katherine Wilkins, Sandwich glass medallions by Charles Connick, and Procter & Gamble soap sculpture.

Copley Society—Exhibition of landscapes in oil and pastel by W. H. Partridge. Sept. 25-Oct. 6.

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BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
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BRADFORD: 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRIGHTON: 32-33 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James' St.
BURTON-ON-TRENT: 9 Station St.
BURY: 54 Fleet St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CARDIFF: 139 Queen St.
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CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COATBRIDGE: 98 Main St.
COLCHESTER: 18-20 Long Wyre St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 45 St. Sepulchregate.
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
DUNFERMLINE: 48 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EDINBURGH: 39-41 South Bridge.
EXETER: 73 High St.
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GLASGOW: 130 Sauchiehall St.
GLASGOW: 81 Union St.
GLOUCESTER: 27-9 Northgate St.
GOVAN: 13-15 Burleigh St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HAMILTON: 45 Quarry St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peters St.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 7-8 Queens Sq.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
HULL: 32 King Edward St.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 44-46 Low St.
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
KINGS LYNN: 110 High St.
KILMARNOCK: 41 King St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson's, Jewellers).
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL: 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.).
NEWCASTLE: 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON: 22 Market Sq.
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U. S. Protection To Foreigners In Cuba Is Assured

Quieter Situation, However, Is Indication of No Immediate Danger

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—American vessels in Cuban waters will extend their protection not only to American lives, but to those of nationals of any other country, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today in reply to a British question.

Foreigners may seek shelter on the American craft whenever they feel themselves endangered, he said, and any action the United States forces might take would be extended to protect all in imminent danger.

But the likelihood of action being necessary decreased over the week-end. Conditions throughout the island republic were slightly less troubled. Political conversations in Havana looking toward a broadening of the present government continued and no immediate danger to Americans or foreigers was reported anywhere in Cuba.

Meanwhile, inability of Mr. Sumner Welles, Ambassador in Havana, to return to the United States has seriously retarded preparations for the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo. Mr. Welles was to have been the mainspring of the American delegation under Mr. Hull. Now, as the departure date for Montevideo gradually approaches, opportunity for organizing the delegation and drafting its program grows less.

In a larger sense, however, Mr. Welles' work in Cuba is direct preparation for Montevideo, for only if an outbreak and landing of American troops are prevented will success be conceivable with the other Latin-American nations in the trade talks at Montevideo.

However, the fact that Mr. Welles has not been able to return to Washington and that Mr. Jefferson Caffery, Acting Assistant Secretary of State, cannot leave for Havana, has disturbed State Department arrangements.

An important technical difference of interpretation between Mr. Hull and Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, was today ironed out. Mr. Hull had declared that commanding officers had authority to land men at any time if they were needed to protect American lives.

It turns out that only a hair-splitting divergence between the two really existed. If shooting and riots broke out suddenly in a Cuban port, it is obvious that naval officers would not sit peacefully by until Washington officials had been roused from bed and had given their approval. Officers are to use their discretion in a violent and imminent emergency—as any officers anywhere would do—but they are strongly warned to be very sure of the existence of danger to American lives before acting.

'Rebel' Leader Calls Socially on President

HAVANA, Sept. 25 (AP)—Capt. Juan Blas Hernandez, wearing field clothes and accompanied by four of his men, paid a social call at the Presidential Palace today to prove to Cuba that he is not leading a revolt against the Government of President Grau San Martin.

"I came to pay my respects to the President and to explain that it is all a misinterpretation," said the captain, who had been described as the leader of a considerable group of well-equipped men who were determined that President Grau San Martin must go.

The President, the captain and Col. Fulgencio Batista, former top sergeant who now heads the Cuban army, posed for their pictures, shaking hands and smiling.

Mr. W. B. Rolston, American superintendent of sugar mills at Francisco and Camaguey Province and Manati in Oriente, said that the labor situation has become deplorable.

"We gave in to the demands of workmen under threats of violence," Rolston declared. "Now we expect trouble because of our inability to keep our promises. The problem has no solution."

A six-hour conference between factions supporting and opposing the Government broke up late last night without an agreement, although the conferees continued to express optimism.

Students backing President Grau San Martin were still insistent that he remain in office, while the opposition was represented as feeling that the entire Government must go if the way is to be cleared for any peaceful solution to Cuba's present troubles.

Chaparra Sugar Mill Officials Seek Safety

CHAPARRA, Cuba., Sept. 25 (AP)—American officials of the Chaparra sugar mill sought safety today in the yacht club, near the American destroyer Hamilton and a British freighter anchored in Puerto Padre bay, as a general strike spread through most of Oriente Province.

A small party of United States marines landed Sunday at Puerto Padre to obtain supplies, and thereafter returned to the destroyer.

Workers and soldiers stood guard at the Chaparra and Delicias mills and other properties, and there was no violence, but strikers cut wires of the Chaparra Light and Power Company, plunging more than ten towns into darkness. The communities were without water and rail service, and food supplies dwindled.

Miners to Continue Their Code 'Holiday'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 25—Despite the signing in Washington Saturday of local wage agreements by operators and United Mine Workers' representatives in districts 3, 4 and 5 in western Pennsylvania coal fields, the miners will continue their code "holiday" until the H. C. Frick Coke Company and other mine operators sign the bituminous coal code.

A vote to this effect was taken at two rallies of miners from this section and parts of West Virginia. The Frick Company is not a member of the Northern Coal Control Association, which signed the wage agreements with miners' representatives in Washington.

Spread of the "holiday" movement into the West Virginia fields appeared assured when hundreds of miners' delegates from that state pledged themselves to "bring our men into line."

However, the thousands of miners massed near the Pennsylvania side of the West Virginia border made no concerted move to invade the neighboring state in the face of the West Virginia state police and deputy sheriffs.

There's No Resisting This Plea

Hark ye, kindly, Maid and Man,
Please put your rubbish in my can,
Then there's no litter in the street,
You've helped to keep our Island neat.
HELP
PHILIP McCANN

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here's a New Kind of 'Silent Policeman'

Along the shore drive at Newport, R. I., tourists are amused by the "snappy" signs by which the highway officials tactfully inform them that they expect them to do their part in keeping the roadsides tidy. Not only do they illustrate the process but they indite the following lines:

Hark ye, kindly, Maid and Man,
Please put your rubbish in my can,
Then there's no litter in the street,
You've helped to keep our Island neat.

No one can take offense at the method used to obtain coöperation and the kindly signs do help to "Philip McCann."

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Readers are urged to check times given, since the return of standard time on Sept. 25 may cause realignment of some of these programs.

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

BOSTON, Mass.—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T. Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

BANGOR, Maine — Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

Eastern States

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN, Md. — Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI, Fla.—Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

NEWARK, N. J.—Second Thursday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

NORFOLK, Va. — Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna. — Third Thursday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-256m.

TAMPA, Fla. — Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m.

TROY, N. Y. — Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

Central States

AUSTIN, Texas — Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.—Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 4 and 5, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Thursdays, biweekly, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Alternate Thursdays, beginning Oct. 3, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAIU, 640kc-469m.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH, Texas — Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

IRONWOOD, Mich. — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Tuesday, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb. — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

LUDINGTON, Mich. — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1030kc-200m.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA, Okla. — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Stations WKY, 900kc-333m, Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa.

PADUCAH, Ky. — Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

PIERRE, S. D.—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 630kc-476m.

POYNETTE, Wis. — Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

SAN ANGELO, Texas — First and third Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

STEVENS POINT, Wis.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 8:45-9:00 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Saturdays, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKBC, 1360kc-200m.

Mountain States

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily except Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T., Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m.; Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth, and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00, P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

RENO, Nev.—First Friday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KDB, 1500kc-200m.

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

Territories

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KGBM, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

CHILLIWACK, B. C.—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 1010kc-297m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

Foreign

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Last Tuesday evening of each month, 9 p. m., local time, Station 1ZR, 1090kc-275m.

Mohair at Four-Year High

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 25—Sale of 1,100,000 pounds of this fall's clip of mohair has been made by Shreiner Wool & Mohair Company of Kerrville, Texas, to Draper & Company and A. W. Hilliard & Son of Boston. Full grown mohair brought 40¼ cents a pound and kid mohair 55 cents, the highest paid in Texas since spring of 1929.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Shoe Workers Ask Hearing

Representative C. F. Nelson Pratt of Saugus, representing the National Shoe Workers, comprising 23,000 workers, today sent telegrams to President Roosevelt, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and other governmental officials stating that any code which provides more than 30 hours maximum or less than a union minimum wage will defeat the NRA plan to absorb unemployment and increase purchasing power.

* * *

The association requests that a hearing be granted them before the code of the shoe industry is improved to enable labor to show just where the shoe pinches.

* * *

First Stamp Sold

There was a little stampede in Boston's new federal building today to see who would be the first to buy a stamp at Boston's new central post office. The honor went to Miss Mae Hawkes, a substitute clerk, who gained first place when the stamp window opened at 10 a. m. The post office is now officially opened, with all departments doing business.

* * *

Ely vs. Goodwin

The impending Ely-Goodwin fracas keeps Beacon Hill ringsiders in suspense. Word from the executive chambers indicated that the Governor would not be ambling down from his Westfield place until tomorrow.

* * *

The Goodwin camp was also wrapped in a black mysterious silence, with strong likelihood that the Boston "Fin. Com." chieftain would not tread the sacred red plush carpet before the Governor and council to answer to the charge of labor racketeering until Wednesday.

* * *

Button, Button!

A loophole in a law which enables utility corporations to withhold shareholders' lists put Massachusetts in a position to lose approximately $400,000 this year. Since the statute fails to provide any compulsory clause, the American Telephone & Telegraph, New England Telephone & Telegraph and Western Union companies are withholding lists of stock holders residing in Massachusetts.

Taking a more or less halfway position, these business giants leave matters for their share holders to decide. Whether it is nobler to suffer the slings and arrows of state taxation of certain corporate holdings—or to squeeze out of paying the tax by the loophole in the law that invites the State to participate in the old-fashioned parlor pastime of "button, button, whose got that lucrative, taxable button!"

* * *

Boston's new police superintendent, Martin H. King, spoke his piece on crime and speakeasies a few weeks ago when he assumed office. "They are to go," he said. And they are going—fast. The largest number of raids in many months were staged over the week-end with 33 places visited by police. Several men were taken into custody. Fifty-eight gallons of liquor were seized, but "tip-offs" are still stumbling-blocks in the superintendent's plans to rid the city of vice and illegal resorts.

* * *

All of the chartered clubs raided evidently had been warned of the plans of the police with the result that the visits proved fruitless. Raids on other establishments were more successful, however. Liquor seizures and arrests were made in Roxbury, the West End, the South End and in South Boston.

* * *

Pork for the Needy

Half a million pounds of cured pork is what the needy citizens of this State may see as the first quota of the meat which the Federal Government is distributing among all the relief agencies in all the states.

* * *

John T. Scully of the welfare of meat division of the Emergency Finance Board has asked for this amount on behalf of Massachusetts' immediate needs.

* * *

Mrs. McMahon is Candidate

Mrs. Cornelia G. McMahon of Brighton has filed nomination papers for the Boston School Committee. She is a graduate of Boston Normal School; taught in the Martin School 1902 to 1906; has six daughters, graduates of Girls Latin School and colleges. She is a member of the board of overseers. Mrs. McMahon is the nineteenth candidate for the school committee. There may be others before the deadline for filing papers tomorrow night.

Japanese Plane Bombs Neutral Zone

(Continued from Page 1)

as the other column is assailing Peiping.

Peiping military authorities expressed confidence that they would be able to repel General Fang both here and at Tienstin, but they were afraid that his horde of irregulars would pillage the countryside.

Japanese Force Moves Southward From Wall

TOKYO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Lieut.-Gen. Yoshikazu Nishi's Japanese command was moving southward from the Great Wall of China today in the direction of Miyun to inflict punishment on Chinese troops within the North China neutral zone established by the Sino-Japanese armistice of last May.

The Japanese served warning on Gen. Fang Chen-wu, Chinese leader, that his troops had violated the terms of the truce and that he would be attacked unless he evacuated the neutral zone before nightfall tomorrow.

Gen. Tang Yu-lin, former governor of Jehol Province, who previously has sided with the Japanese and with the forces of Manchoukuo, is reported to be one of the leaders in the concentration of Chinese troops within the neutral area. These troops, according to information reaching here, are defying both the Japanese and the Chinese regulars.

Boston Federal Building Starts Service to Public

When 150 postal carriers left the new Federal Building with their pouches stuffed with mail for downtown Boston today, they officially inaugurated the first service from the new structure.

Moving of the post office into the new building began Saturday and continued all night, and until the middle of yesterday afternoon, when it was estimated that 95 per cent of the tremendous task was completed. Pneumatic tube service, which will speed up mail service to the north and south postal stations, was started. Box service also was available today.

Couzens to Tell Senate Of Detroit Banking Case

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 25 (AP)—United States Senator James Couzens (R.) Michigan, is going to carry to the floor of the Senate "several aspects" of this city's banking situation which he finds objectionable.

In his third public statement since the termination of the one-man grand jury which for three months investigated the closing of two national banks here, the Senator urged a "united intelligent and militant public opinion" to bring to light facts behind the closing of the banks.

Inspection Proves Better Farm Work By Southern Negro

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—An opportunity for Negro farmers to see what their more progressive neighbors are doing was furnished recently when county demonstration agents of Macon County sponsored an inspection tour in which 100 farm people visited five model farms and homes in the Mt. Zion community.

At the first farm the group saw the results of corn following Austrian peas. To demonstrate this further, the group was taken to plots where no soil improvement crops had grown. The difference in growth was sufficient to establish the value of soil-building plants.

At the next home the group became interested in the smokehouse which contained large quantities of meat, the big pile of wood cut for winter. The cutting and storing of the home supply of wood is an important extension practice among Negro farmers.

From this farm the group passed on to the home of a Negro woman. They inspected her small, but neat sanitary dairy house, her year-round garden and well kept yards and grounds. The last farm presented the finest example of soil improvement and crop production. In addition, a herd of cows, pigs, garden, orchard and wood pile offered encouraging proof of the progress being made by the southern Negro farmer.

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The Children's Page

Fifty-fifty Adventure

By ANNE M. HALLADAY

Chapter Two

[One Monday afternoon in the late autumn Captain Brown left three eager little girls, Emeline Davis and her two best chums, Ruth and Sue Blackmer, together with Snubbins, Ruth's gray kitten, on an island in Gull Lake. They had come to close the Davis summer cottage for the winter. As the captain was leaving the island, Emeline called: "Don't come back until Wednesday. We want to be regular Robinson Crusoes,"—for Emeline was bent on adventure. But when Aunt Chloe, who had come along to look after the children, sent Emeline off to the boathouse for some kerosene, adventure seemed to have arrived almost too quickly; for, as Emeline fumbled with the lock to the boathouse, she heard strange sounds within, and when she opened the door the boathouse was empty—their boat was gone!]

FOR a minute Emeline stood perfectly still upon the dock. Then she dashed to the end of the pier. Yes, she had been right about that noise inside the boathouse. There had been someone there, and that someone, a boy. For out upon the water about three pier lengths from shore was a boat, her father's boat, Emeline could tell by its black and white trim. In it struggling with the oars against the choppy waves of the channel that ran between the island and Midland Beach, sat a boy about the size of her own brother Bill.

"Hi!" Emeline called.

She might as well have saved her breath. The whistling of the winds, the roar of the water pounding against the rocks, the boy's grim absorption in his task, made all effort to catch his attention useless.

She went back to the boathouse and felt along the shelf in the growing dusk.

Who was this boy? Should she tell Aunt Chloe?

Before she started up the steep climb to the cottage, however, she had decided not to tell Aunt Chloe that night. Nothing could be done in this storm and they needed no supplies until morning. Besides, Aunt Chloe was what her brother called "fair weather minded." She always went into fidgets when things went wrong.

Then, too, there was Sue to think about. For, when they had been talking over plans, Sue had been enthusiastic until someone had mentioned the nights. Then her blue eyes had widened and she had shivered.

"Oh, I wonder if we won't be scared at night!"

Emeline knew that anything unusual would be as startling to Sue as it would be "fidgeting" to Aunt Chloe. In fact they had brought Snubbins to keep Sue from getting homesick.

"No," Emeline spoke to herself as she reached the top of the cliff. "I won't say a thing tonight. Wouldn't there be a boy butting in somewhere!" The little girl half snorted her disgust.

A Fire of Pine Logs

She tried to look unconcerned, however, when she pushed the door of the white cottage open with a "Yoo-hoo!" of greeting, and was relieved to find the twins chattering before the fire that crackled up the pine logs on the hearth, with Snubbins purring beside them.

"Here's the oil, Aunt Chloe," called Emeline as she washed her hands. "Now we'll help set table."

Emeline began wrapping Ruth in one of Aunt Chloe's large aprons.

Setting table was a hilarious affair, for Sue started things off by using curtains for a tablecloth. Aunt Chloe quickly put an end to that, however, and brought forth a real one. Before long the big woman was placing the steaming bacon and eggs before them, and the three little girls grew silent, for the cold air had given them hearty appetites.

After the dishes had been dried, Aunt Chloe "shoved" them into a happy circle about the fire again. Although the wind rattled about the windows and whistled in the chimney, the storm was forgotten in the busy making of plans to fill the time of their visit.

"I'm going to learn to row a boat if I don't do another thing," Ruth announced.

Emeline was almost startled into telling her secret, but just then Aunt Chloe who had been bustling about upstairs, called down to them to come up and see.

As they stormed up the little open staircase Aunt Chloe motioned toward Emeline's room. Peeking in they saw three cots arranged dormitory fashion under the little cavelike dormer windows that looked upon the lake.

"So you can 'gibble-gabble'," Aunt Chloe grinned in answer to their squeals of delight. Arranging the cots was not all that Aunt Chloe had done, for in its bracket shone a clean lamp, on the dresser a clean scarf was spread—soft rugs covered a freshly scrubbed floor—yes, even a basket for Snubbins. Emeline gave Aunt Chloe's gingham waist as large a hug as she could reach to give.

Not until they were all tucked in, and the chatter of the twins had grown sleepier and sleepier until it wasn't at all, did Emeline have any more time to remember her afternoon's experience. Did Captain Brown know that the boy was taking their boat? Why had she told the little man not to come back until Wednesday? It seemed rather foolish now.

Emeline sighed as she asked these questions of the dark. Then yawning sleepily she half whispered:

"Well, I wanted excitement and I guess I'm having some." And before long she joined the twins in a heavy sleep that wind and rain and questionings could not ward off.

Not until the loud drumming of a woodpecker on what seemed like all four corners of the cottage echoed along the rafters next morning did Emeline awaken to prop herself up on her elbows and look about.

A bright sun slanted across the window sill. Sue was still asleep but Ruth's cot and Snubbins' basket were empty. It was still early, for the crows were noisy in the pines along the cliff, but there was no trace of storm except a thicker carpet of golden leaves in the woods back of the cottage.

A Surprise for Emeline

Not wanting to miss any of the day's promises, Emeline and Sue, who was now stirring, hopped out of bed and into their middy suits and clamped down the stairs.

Already Aunt Chloe's low voice could be heard humming in the kitchen, and the smell of toast told them how hungry they were. Then too, Ruth's high voice sounded excited as she talked with Aunt Chloe.

"Aunt Chloe, a milkman's been here."

"Milkman, chile! We don't have no milkman on a islan'."

"Well, here's a pailful, anyway. I found it on the doorstep."

As Emeline and Sue entered the kitchen, Aunt Chloe was taking off the lid of a shining pail that Ruth had lifted to the table.

"White Farm dairy," Aunt Chloe was chuckling. "Now who do you 'spose? Did you all see anybody?"

"Not anyone on the island and I've been up a long time, too. I've been learning to row. I've been way up to the point and back," and Ruth rubbed her arms as though to prove it.

Emeline let out a little gasp in spite of herself.

"Rowed?" and they all laughed to see her eyes fairly popping from her head, as Ruth answered.

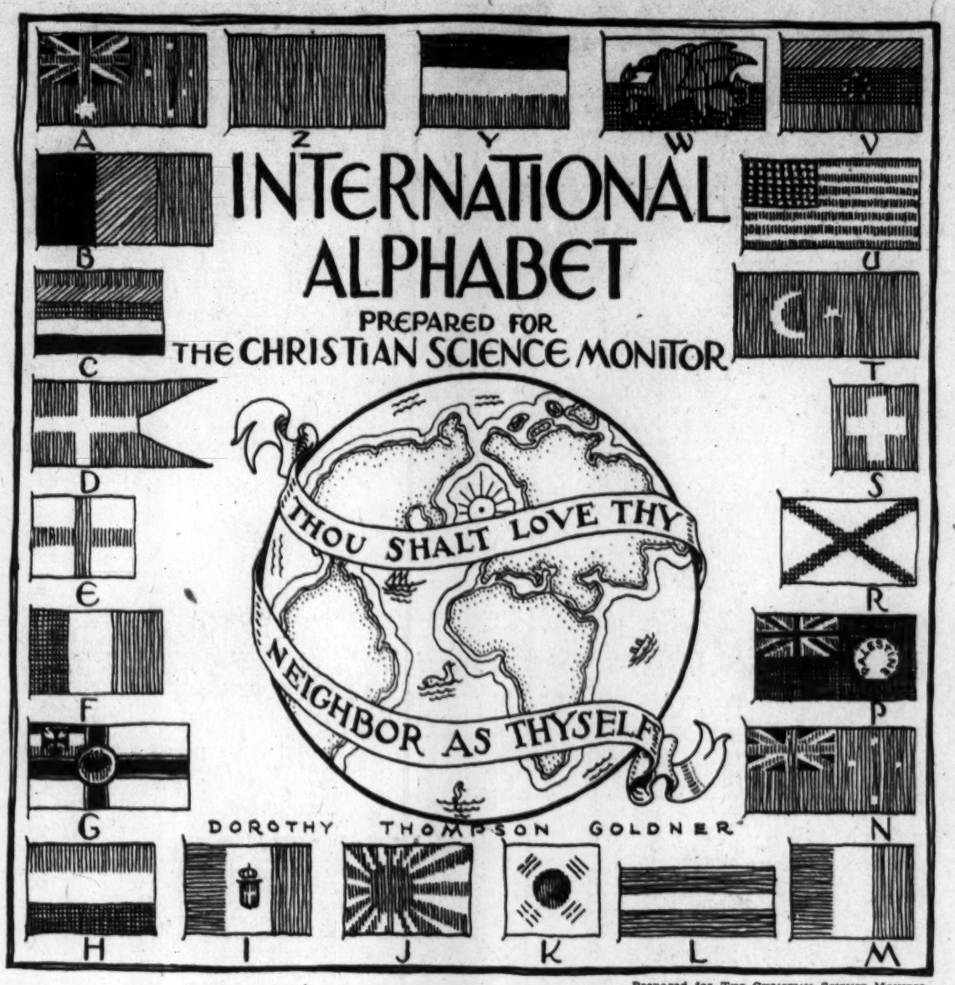
"Yes, rowed."

"In what, for goodness' sake?" Emeline still could not believe her ears.

Ruth laughed.

"In a boat, silly, in your daddy's rowboat."

[To be continued next Monday]



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The International Alphabet is a new kind of puzzle which is to appear on the Children's Page on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. There will not only be the fun of solving these puzzles, but they should help boys and girls who learn from them to know each other better, by giving them a peep into other lands. Can you write down the names of the countries to which these flags belong? The answers will be given next Monday.

A Visit From Mr. English

"I DON'T like English," said 10-year-old Marion Bates. "I wish I never had to see another word of it," and closing her book, she threw it on the table. Then laying her curly head down on her arms, she began saying over and over again, "A noun is the name of anything—a noun is the name of anything."

* * *

The door opened and closed. Marion looked up. A strange-looking little man had come in. His nose was nothing but a question-mark turned upside-down. His eyes were two periods placed side by side. And his mouth—you cannot guess what his mouth was. It was a parenthesis lying on its side, with the corners downward. For ears he used two large question marks and his body looked very much like the big dictionary in the rack at school.

"Who are you?" Marion asked, laughing.

He looked at her solemnly out of his round, black eyes. "I am Mr English," he answered, "and I have come for my words." He picked up Marion's book and began going through the pages, shoving great handfuls of odd-shaped things into his pockets. When he had finished, he handed the book back to Marion.

Marion started to turn the pages. There was nothing left on them but a few thumb-marks and ink-stains. "There was a beautiful story here," she said; "You might have left it. I have read it over and over and I liked it better each time." She turned another page. "I am glad you left this picture."

"The pictures do not belong to me."

"But the pretty little verse beneath it—you've taken that. The picture isn't half so nice without it."

"I took only what was mine. I granted your wish," and his parenthesis mouth turned down more than ever. "My words are very dear to me. They have come to me from many lands. Some are very old; others are quite new. When something new is discovered or invented there is another name for my family of nouns.

"My verbs, too, I love. I call them action words, for they tell of the doings of men of all ages. If you do something that no one has done before, you will make a new verb for me.

"My adverbs and adjectives are always interesting for they tell things about verbs and nouns.

"My prepositions are polite little words for they are always introducing words and phrases.

"Conjunctions I call my peacemakers, for they slip in between words and sentences and tie them together. This is one of the commonest." He took an *and* from his pocket.

"Then there is Mr. Pronoun; I must not forget him. When I have used a noun several times and it is getting tired, I send Mr. Pronoun to take its place. He is a very good substitute and I could not well do without him."

"Oh, Mr. English," Marion cried, "my lesson for tomorrow is about the things you have just told me, and I understand it so much better now. If you will put the words back in my book, I promise never again to say that I don't like you."

As she said this a strange thing happened. Mr. English's parenthesis mouth turned over so that the corners went up instead of down.

"There they are, child," he said, as he emptied his pockets on her book and the words skipped and danced back in their places. "Love and cherish these words," he said. "Never misuse them, for you will find them more helpful every day."

* * *

"Time to go to bed," mother said, as she gently shook Marion. "Did you finish your lesson, dear, before you fell asleep?"

"No, mother," Marion answered "but I learned it while I was sleeping." She looked around quickly She was going to introduce Mr English to her mother, but he had left the room.

Busy As a Beaver

YOU no doubt have heard the expression, "As busy as a beaver." It comes from the fact that the beaver is constantly in action, either building, storing food, or occasionally at play. He not only works hard, but he shows a great deal of intelligence, especially displaying a knowledge of how his work should be done. Some of the things he does in the construction of his home are really amazing.

The beaver's home is not like the home of any other creature. It consists of three principal structures—a house, or "lodge," as it is called, a dam, and a group of canals. The lodge is the actual home of the beaver and his family. It is very cleverly made. In building it, and in building the dam, the beaver cuts logs and branches of trees and piles them together in what seemingly is a tangled mass. He piles them in such a way that they make a very strong structure. He plasters it with clay and mud, and imbeds stones in the clay to give strength to the structure. . . .

* * *

One of the first things a beaver does in building his dam is to cut down one or more large trees on the bank of the stream at the place where the dam is to be built. It has been thought by many people that beavers know how to cut trees so that they will fall in the direction desired, but this is not actually a fact. However, because trees growing along streams generally lean toward the streams, they usually fall across them.

The beaver's method of cutting down a tree is unique. He first cuts a shallow groove all the way around the tree. A few inches below this he cuts another groove around the tree. He then sinks his upper teeth into the upper groove and brings his lower teeth up so as to strike the lower groove, chipping out the wood between. He does this with such force that sometimes a chip as large as the palm of a man's hand is taken out in one piece. He goes around and around the tree making the chips fly. A lone beaver can cut down a tree over a foot in diameter in the course of a single night. . . .

* * *

When a beaver dives into the water, air clings to the ends of the hairs on his body in such a way that he seems to be in a casing of air. When he comes up out of the water his fur and body are perfectly dry. It is interesting to see beavers dive and swim and chase each other. They appear to have as much fun in such sport as young folks do in an old swimming hole.—From "Wonder Stories from Nature," by William P. Keasbey and Bonita Keasbey. Copyrighted and published by Hall & McCreary Company, Chicago.

Always and Always

Ho, hum!
I wish I were a mermaid
With a little fish's tail—
A beautiful white mermaid,
With floating hair so pale.
I'd frolic on the surface,
And I'd dive into the deep,
But always and always
I'd come home to sleep.

Ho, hum!
I wish I were a lily
With a fragrant yellow heart—
A beautiful pond lily,
With petals wide apart.
I'd lie upon the water
Like a gleaming golden star,
And always and always
I'd stay where lilies are.

Ho hum!
I'm glad I'm not a mermaid
Nor a lily white as snow.
I'd rather be a little girl
Than anything I know.
For I can play at being things
At any time of day.
And in my play I come and go,
And yet I'm "me" alway.

C. G. R.

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The Home Forum

Breakfast at Knossos

ALONG a narrow cobbled way, the oldest paved road in existence, we came to the Palace of Knossos. We had arrived for breakfast, uninvited guests in the home of "The Sea Kings of Crete." Behind us on the highroad men passed on their way to the town market, feet swinging loosely with the motion of the donkeys they rode side saddle. Frequently we heard scraps of Oriental melodies, the songs men sing in lonely places. Otherwise, nothing broke the charm of the stillness save occasionally a plaintive bray as characteristic of Greek pastoral scenes today as in the time of Homer.

The massive portals stand unguarded, nor is one challenged on the grand stairway, if he comes calling today at the palace of the fabled Minos. Before the throne room, where an austere throne still stands, lies the broad reception room in which swarthy Phœnicians and white-robed emissaries from Egypt, bearing costly gifts, once waited audience with the greatest of rulers. The room is open now to the cloudless sky.

Where a gnarled and aged fig tree casts wide shadows in one corner, we spread the breakfast we had brought—black olives, a ball of sheep's cheese wrapped in wet grape leaves, heavy black bread, Cretan oranges fresh picked. Three thousand years ago, three thousand years to come, no Cretan found reason to complain of his unvarying menu or ever shall.

As the sun rode swiftly higher, we turned gratefully from the dazzling whiteness of the palace to the colorful columns and frescoes. Well our ancient hosts understood the need of painted decorations, to relieve the glare of an alabaster palace against the counter intensities of sky and landscape.

* * *

The sharp filing sound of the cicada in the fig tree portends a sultry day. The cool apartments of the queen invite the visitor from the sunny outdoor world. Here, by clever arrangements of "light wells," the rooms are softly lighted whatever the brightness or the dullness of the day. There are no windows in the "Sea Kings'" Palace. Charming and tasteful are the decorations of the queen's domain. Here, in her little secret treasury, gold and jewels lay safely hidden, while the centuries passed.

Let us visit the workshops at the other end of the palace. Here the metal workers devised those delicate masterpieces at which the world marvels; here the potters fashioned those colossal jars in which forty thieves might easily have hidden. There is the trough through which the rich oil passed from the presses to the giant jars; there, the entrance for provincial subjects bringing the king's tithe of grain, olives or dried fruit for the palace storerooms which now lie open—the great jars empty but still in place.

The palace was like a town, as it spread over the vast slope. Within its walls men carried on all the trades necessary for the welfare of the royal household. What a clamor must have been about the place in those remote times—as far in the dim past from Pericles' time as we are now on this side of history's pages. What gayety! What beauty! What fullness of life those stalwart Minoans enjoyed, we can barely imagine with the vague knowledge that theirs was a glorious civilization.

Seven miles away lay the tempestuous Ægean, on which rode the powerful fleet which formed the wooden walls of Crete. How crowded and colorful and withal how dusty must have been the road to the palace with the continual passing of country folks, courtiers, seamen and foreign visitors.

* * *

This clear morning we are enraptured by the stillness of the place. The peasants, avoiding the heat of mid-morning, no longer pass. No sign of human habitation can be seen, though a small shepherd tending flocks on the hillside and the distant sound of braying indicate that Crete is not deserted. Dimly Mount Ida can be seen, one of the fabled birthplaces of Zeus, where even now the cave of his birth is gravely shown to the rare visitor who seeks it.

Happily, we perceive no trace of the other races which have conquered the island. Venetians and Turks have left no visible reminders here in Knossos, and the scene from the terrace of the queen's apartment, after breakfast on this perfect morning, must be that which filled her heart with gladness on sunny mornings more than three thousand years ago.

D. S. R.

Acting Before the Queen

We were told that H. M. Queen Victoria had asked Mr. George Alexander to give a special command performance of "Liberty Hall" at Balmoral Castle. All those actors and actresses who were lucky enough to be cast in the play were, of course, delighted. Arrangements began at once, as special scenery had to be made and painted to suit the small stage at Balmoral, and a special installation of gas had to be carried with us to light the stage.

We started off in due course for Ballater in a train entirely composed of saloon carriages. I was in a saloon with Allan Aynesworth and E. M. Robson. The latter acted a leading part in the play. Robson is a most charming and ingenuous fellow, quite natural and unspoilt by the numerous successes he has made during his long career. Allan Aynesworth and I were continually chaffing him, and every time we did it he fell into the trap. At last Aynesworth, winking across at me, said: "I think it's rather infra dig. for a company like ours to have to go all the way to Balmoral to act before the Queen; why couldn't Her Majesty come to Glasgow instead?" I quite agreed with him. We carried the joke on for some little time, when suddenly Robson turned quite red in the face and attacked us like a turkey-cock, saying: "Look here, you chaps, I think all this is in very bad taste. You must remember that it's the Queen of England who has asked us to go, and anyway, she's a lady!" It was only when we rolled about with laughter that Robson fully realized that we were only pulling his leg. . . .

When we arrived at the Castle we were met by an equerry, who said he would show us over the grounds and the principal rooms of the Castle. . . .

We arrived finally at the door of the drawing-room—typically Victorian, with tartan-covered chairs and sofas, bolster cushions; everything covered with tartan to match; in the vases flowers set tightly in prim and formal bouquets. At the door, the equerry paused and said, almost in hushed tones: "Tonight the Presence will be here," pointing to a special spot. "Presents?" asked little Robson eagerly.

The equerry looked at him severely: "Her Majesty the Queen will be standing here."

"Oh," said Robson, in an awed tone.

The equerry went on: "You will each of you be presented in turn to Her Majesty."

"And what shall I do after that?" asked Robson.

"Get out of the way as quick as you can," answered the equerry. . . .

Mrs. Alexander was presented first, and then she presented each of us in turn to Her Majesty. E. M. Robson had to make his bow just before me. He was in a terrible state of nerves, as indeed were most of us. When he advanced and stood in front of the Queen, she had just begun to speak to him in her deep, guttural voice, when he, with a quick little bow, remembering what the equerry had told him, got out of the way as quickly as possible and disappeared. The Queen burst out laughing, but she wasn't going to be denied her chat. She called after him: "Come back, Mr. Robson, come back," waving her stick at him.

By this time Robson had entirely effaced himself and had taken refuge among the skirts of the members of the house-party. Her Majesty said to an equerry: "Bring him back." She was still laughing heartily, so we waited until the official had chased him and placed him trembling before her. She complimented him on his acting and referred to having seen his ancestor, the great Robson, in her younger days. After this she dismissed him with a kind little nod and a smile. . . . Robson received from Her Majesty a most beautiful pin, composed entirely of sapphires, emeralds, and diamonds, the Royal cypher surmounted by the Royal crown, as a souvenir of his performance.—KINSEY PEILE, in "Candied Peel. Tales without Prejudice." (London: A. & C. Black Ltd.; New York: Macmillan.)

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Golden Pause

Softly the white-crowned sparrow calls
And fainter comes the cricket's drone;
Like burnished bronze, the light that falls
On western hillslopes, early mown.

Fulfilled are they who seek the sun
That turns toward evening sooner now;
Brooks are more quiet as they run;
Stripped is the last gnarled apple bough.

There is a meaning here, I think,
Hidden where yellow leaves are strown.
Older than Summer's end, a link
Between earth's wisdom and our own.

And he who gives it utterance draws
Unto himself a richer store
Than ripens in this golden pause,
When snow lies deep outside the door.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

The Flight Song of the European Woodcock

Although the fact is not invariably understood, perhaps, the European woodcock (scolopax r. rusticola) has its song just as does the American woodcock.

The time to hear this song is in the evening when dusk is falling—a still fine evening in spring or early summer, when all nature is going quietly to sleep. Then, if one makes one's way along the fringe of a wood where woodcock are known to nest, where the trees are thinning out onto the open country beyond, there one may expect to see and hear the woodcock on his evening flight, "roding," as European ornithologists call it.

Perhaps this name was given because the bird's flight is always on the same route every evening, a wide circle of a mile or more, keeping at about the same level all the time, flying very fast.

The approach of the bird is heralded by the "song," a quick series of croaking notes, interrupted by a fainter squeak like the call note of a bat. This song continues as long as the flight lasts; and, in fact, it is the only sign of the woodcock's presence after a while, for it soon becomes too dark to see the bird except one is fortunate in catching a glimpse of him against the sky.

The first occasion of my hearing a woodcock "roding" was on one evening in spring while walking along a road bordering a loch in Scotland. Here the trees were very low, with wide, open spaces between them.

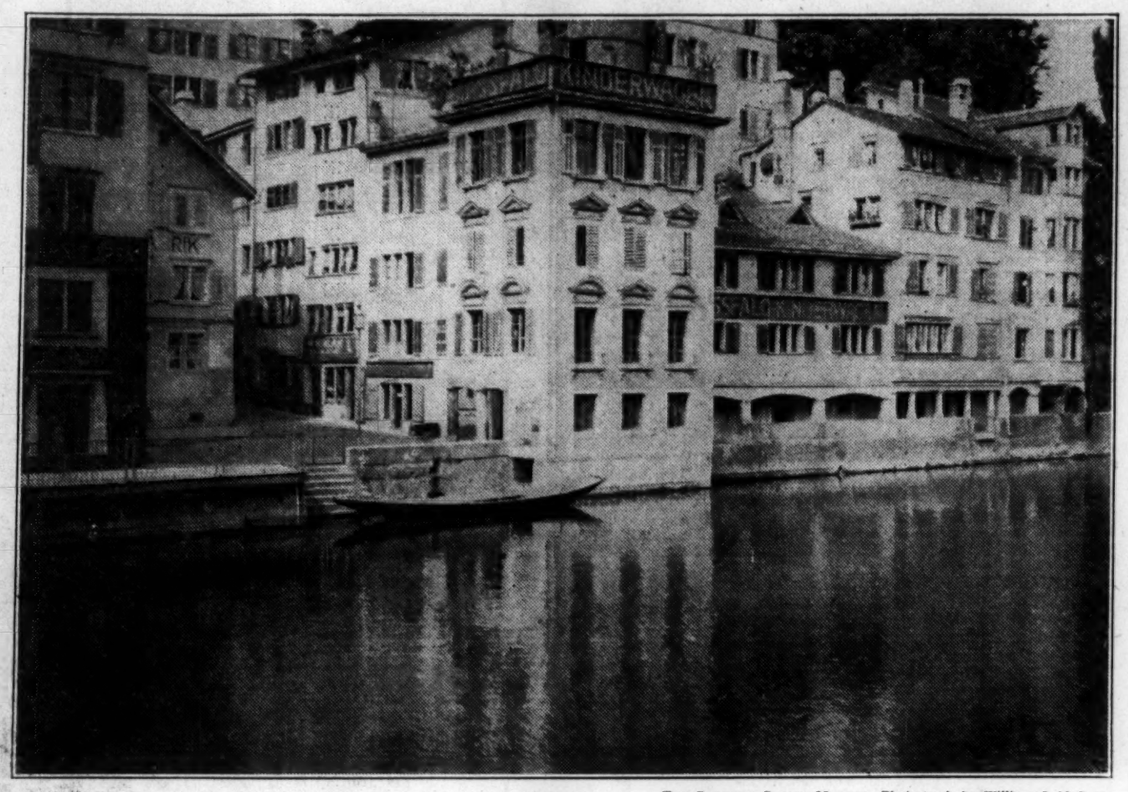
All nature was asleep; even the herons on the shore had ceased fishing for the night and had returned to their nests on the hillside. Suddenly I was aware of a hurried croaking sound quite close to me. Thinking it must proceed from some near-by frog, the roadway was carefully inspected, but with no result. A few minutes later this curious refrain began again, this time so low over my head that there was no mistaking its locality; and, on looking up, I caught sight of the bird as it flew hurriedly past me, to return again and again until his excitement for that evening had abated.

M. G. S. B.

The Silver Bowl

From a plain metal sheet
A shining bowl her hands had wrought,
So beautiful I could not look upon it
Without a quick uprising of the heart,
So full of life she might have plucked it
From silver stem in some enchanted spot.
It spoke of gardens, with a full moon riding,
Of lilies floating in a silent pool,
Of white corollas, misty, shining,
Unfolding in the alchemy of dawn.
Low-standing, from a simple rounded base,
With perfect symmetry and perfect grace,
Upward it curved
To edges like the petals of a flower.
No ornament of any kind it bore,
No color, save the metal's single tone,
Only the beauty and the mystery:
The spirit of a flower
Immured within a shining bowl—
A metal sheet, handwrought.

GERTRUDE ALLEN.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by William J. McGreal

Zurich (Switzerland): Old Houses on the Banks of the Limmat

Two Things at Once

The baking of small things, requiring only a few minutes in the oven, meant that you had to be constantly on the alert; you had to look sharp with the shovel so as not to let the last batches get browner than the first ones. Having to be on the go the whole time like this gave the baker no respite, but the big articles allowed him some leisure; they had to cook gently and you could read and meditate while the mass of dough was being cooked right through.

You had to make a friend of the fire; it had things to tell you when you knew it well. Why let it get ill-tempered and use its splendid energy to blacken the stuff and make it send out a despairing smell of burning through the oven doors? A calling properly exercised is a good friend. It loves you if you love it. The oven and I had a fellow-feeling for each other. Thanks to it, I, in my corner of the bakehouse, was alone and free, a responsible master cook, and therefore independent, no one having the right to complain as long as my shovel drew out nothing but what was perfect for the shop-window.

The song of the cricket, the insect which haunts warm basements, filled my head with wonderful dreams. It rang out as it does in sunny meadows. This shrill little fellow was a born baker. Any heat, whether that of summer or of a pâtisserie bakehouse, rejoiced its heart. It did without light so as to keep out of the cold. . . .

To read and at the same time keep an eye on the fire gave me a mental training which made me master of the art of thinking of two things at once. The objects I had to look after were not in front of my eyes, but hidden behind the oven doors. I had to bear in mind the passing of the minutes without looking at a clock. There was none in the bakehouse, and I had no watch in my pocket. I used to guess the time. To be hand-in-glove with the fire, to judge exactly the right moment to attend to the stuff and, in between whiles, to devour a book trained my mind with mathematical precision.

If I had been carried away by fancy, and lost count of time, I should have opened the oven door either too late—in which case the pastry would have been charred—or else too soon—which would have cooled down the dough and made it contract, thus preventing it from rising properly and turning out as it ought to do.

The murmur of the oven was always in my head, just as the cricket's song was. The fire and the baker were one being, one consciousness. I was happy now, not with the joy of a carefree child, but with the satisfaction of a grown man proud of what he is doing. . . .

I was able to dispose of my leisure moments during baking as I liked. Being young, full of enthusiasm and energy, and eager to get on, I bought books with my tips and with the five-franc money orders sent me from home; and I read by the light of the movable gas burner placed near the oven door.—PIERRE HAMP, in "Kitchen Prelude." ("Mes. Métiers.") Translated from the French by DOROTHY BOLTON. (London: Constable. New York: Dutton.)

The High Road in Winter

Between the rolling vapours
The moon glides soft and bright;
Across the dreary fallows
She casts a mournful light.

Along the wintry high road
A *troika* moves fleet;
Its little bells are ringing
One silver tone and sweet . . .

No lights, no black-roofed dwellings—
Silence and snow. . . . I see
For mile on mile the road-posts
In striped[1] monotony.

—ALEXANDER PUSHKIN. Translated by ROSA NEWMARCH, in "Poetry and Progress in Russia." (London: John Lane, The Bodley Head. New York: John Lane Company.)

[1]The boundary-posts in Russia are painted in stripes of black and white.

וואהרע טהעטיגקייט

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען כויעגס מאניטאר")

אונזער אויפמערקזאמקייט איז א ציים פון גרויסע אויספארשונג אין פולע געביעטן פון מענשלעכער טעטיגקייט, אין אלגעמיין, נער פארלאנגט צו זעהן, אז אלעס וואס שטעלט, איז אויפראל בעמערקבאר, נים נור אין פוסשטעמען פון לופט, ים, און ווע רויזע, נואו פרישע רעקארדס ווערען שטענדיג נעמאכט, נואס פאדערט פיל מוטה, דוהדאהרקייט, און פארזיכטיג, אבער אויך נ. ן דער רוכטבונג פון אנדערע נעביטן פון מחקיעקונ ט. די וועלט נעהט פאר ווערטס פון רויזיקע טרים, כיי איז א נעזעלשאפטלעכען און פאליטישען אופן, נון כיי איז אן אינדוסטריעל און אינטער־נאציאנאלען שטיינער, פס פאדערט די אויכאבע פון אינדיווידועלע נעהאלטען פון ענערגיע נעהאלטען פון די פראנרע־כיוונע נעהאנדלט פון די צייטען כיים נע. קלערען פרישאהאנ, און נים צו ווייניג אפנעקארפ פון זיי איז א בליענדען אופן.

עס ווערט אפט מאל בעמערקט, אז עס נעפינען זיך נים נענוג טעג אין דער וואך דורכצופיהרען אלעס וואס מען פאדערט פון אונז. דער רעזולטאט איז, אז מען שפארנעט זיך אין מיטן נאנצען כח, כרי מען זאל קענען אנהויבען די ניי־טער פון פרישערע ארבייט וואס פאדערט מען נוכער אונזער אויסמערקזאמקייט. ווי זאלען מיר זיך בעמיהען אין דער נענע־נווארט פון אזא לאנגע קיין אונענאכארטע שלעכטקייט איז אין אמתין נים פארא אין דער מעלה פון שנעלקייט, פערקהרט, כ מעג ווערען בעמערקט אלס עפעס וואס איז זעהר וויכטיג־ווערטה. אבער איז זאך וואס מיר האבען בעדארפ אויסמיידען ווערט אנגענוינען פון מערע ביינער עדדי אין אירער בוך. „פערזיכטיגע שריפטען" (זייט 230). וועו זי צוויפל אן אז „וועו מען ליידט ארום פשום אזוי, איז קיין סמי נים אז מען מהום אויף זעהר פולע." פס א־ז פארא א נרויסען אונטערשיד צווישען פוסטע אויליגיס און רעגעלמעסיגע שנעל־קיים. פוסטע אויליגיס לאזען זיך אוים אין אונצופרידענהייט, נרויזען, און אין א נוים צורקנצוציגען אונצופרי מרוס. אבער דורך רעגעלמעסיגער ניכקיים ער־פילט מען אונצופרי פערלאנגען: דאס היימט וועו אונזער מהשוגקייט איז אין אוי־שפיכונג מים אונזערע אמתע נעדאנקען. דיזע מהשוגקייטען מוז פריהער וועדען בא־זיגט אויף דער יענער זיכערהייט, וואס שאפט פון א בעוואוסטזיין פון אונזער אויסנעהער מים דעם נעפליכטן כרענענ. דאס איז, וועדען נעלויבט, אז נאר אין אזא וועלט זיי קענען אין אמתין נאס דיענען. אבער יעצונס האס נעכעמען נאס פאר זיינע חלמי־דים אזוי. „איך בעם נים אז דו זאלסט זיי פון דער וועלט אריסנעהמען, נויערט אז דו זאלסט זיי אפהיטען פון דער אי־בעל."

שלום, וויי פוהס דער אפפטעל פערוי־כערט אונז, קומט צו דעם פערוץ), וועלכער איז אין אמתין נייסטיג נעזאנגען. אזא מענש וועט שפירען מעהר, וואהרע פריעדען, אפילו צווישען וועלשלובע טומעל און נע־רוש, ווי דער וואס איז צוריקנעצויגען פון די מעהר וויכטיגע און פונקטליכע מענשלובע פליכטען. דער צופשאנד פון צוריקנעצויגענקייט קען זיך לייכט ענט־וויקלען אין א שאנד פון אונצופרידענ־קיים און אפאטיטקייט; דערא־בער מאכט מיר נים פערצווייפלט אזא צופשאנד צו א שאנד פון אמתיגר פריעדען. מיר האבען ליב דעם נערוישונגן מיובעל, וואס שפילט זיך אבער די גלענצענדיגע שפיינדלאך מים א פליסיגן גלעקבער, בשעת עס הוילם זיך אנצופרעגן דעם נרויסען מויר, אבער מיר מיידען אוים דעם יענינגן מיי־כעל וואס ריהרט זיך נים פון אָרט, און איז אן לעבענהאפט.

פון דעסטוועגען איז עס אימער וואויל אפצוצופען, נעווייסע ציימען אין אונזער פערנוהטפנעם, לעבען, כדי מיר זאלען זיי קענען בעווצען אלס פערזיכטיג פון צוריק־נעצויגענקייט פון דער וועלט־ס בעשע־מונגען מצעגע, און אלס נעלעגענהייטען אריינצוטרעטען אין דעם פריוואטען אָרט פון שפילע נעזאנקען, וואו מיר זאלען קענען נעניסען א נאהענערען, און איי־מיטערען. צוזאמענרעזונג מים נאס, און קרונען די ערלויבנים זיך צוהערען, וויי כרס. עדדי בעשרייבס אין איהר בוך, „ווייטשאפס און נעזונס מים א שליסל צו „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy צו די הייליגע שריפטען" (זייט 323), „צו דער שפילער, זאנמפער שפיהט פון דער וואהרהייט." עס אין פערשרייבען אין דעם נייען מעסאמענט, אז יעזוס פלעגס צייט־ווייליג אריינצוהן אויף א בארג, אייניגר אליין, און דאס תפלה מהן; און מרס. עדדי דערצעהלס אונז, אז עס איז אויך נעווען אויהר נעווואהנהייט זיך אפצוזונדי־לען פון אלעמען, פאר א נעווייסער צייט, דרויי מאל אין מאג, פאר דעם זעלבען צוועק. מיר נעפינען דיזען בעמערקונג אין אויהר בוך, „פערזיכטיגע שריפטען" (זייט 133).

דורך אזא בענהטונג האבען זיי נעווויס דערנרייכט א העכערען נעפיהל פון הער־שאפט, און מיר מעגען מים פראפעס נעה־מען א משל פון זיי. דאן וועלען מיר זיין אין אמתין בעסער נעריים אצוצונהמען די מאכ מעגליכע פראכטעמען, און זיי בי־קומען. און אזוי וועם דער וואהרער מיוש פון ניכקיים—דאס היימט דאס ניימטיג אויפלעכע—בארפקסערציירען אונזער אר־כייט, און נים בלויז א פוסטע אויליגיס, וויייל אונזער כח וועם ווערען אויפנע־אביער א נייס אין צומרוי און שפילקיים. „דער וואס גליובם זאל זיך נים אויליגן."

(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"American Homestead—Autumn"

This charming old print brought memories of yellow cornfields, bountiful harvests, glad Thanksgivings, and Sister's beau. He came to see her every Sunday afternoon (they called it evening) in a new top buggy with a lively span of mules.

On Sunday Sister pretended that she did not know her beau was coming and went for a horseback ride. Before starting she even did up her bangs in curl papers, but they didn't show under her hat. The little girl went with her, riding behind. They followed a bridle path that wound along by the creek down in the woods. The trees were aflame with autumn colors and the falling leaves spread beauty and light all over the ground. The air was pungent of ripening nuts and fruits; and, as they rode, they plucked wild grapes and tried the wild persimmons to see if they were ripe.

Sister soon rode to the top of a hill where, herself unseen, she could watch the road that led to the house. Presently a new top buggy appeared on the road, and the driver guided a pair of long-eared mules right up to the hitching post in front of the house. Very suddenly Sister was eager to go home, so they galloped back through the woods. When Sister found her beau in the parlor, she was charmingly surprised and hastily excused herself to change her dress.

Many minutes later, when she appeared in the parlor door, wearing her best Sunday dress with its tight-fitting basque, elaborate skirt and huge bustle, there was not a shadow of doubt that the young man felt amply rewarded for his patience.

Right Activity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS age is one of great achievement along many lines of human endeavor. A general speeding up is observable, not only in modes of travel by air, sea, and road, where fresh records are continually being made involving courage, endurance, and foresight, but also along other avenues of activity. Socially, politically, industrially, internationally, the world is moving forward with giant strides. To keep pace with advancing thought, to go with it and not be merely carried blindly along by it demands the expenditure of individual thought and energy.

It is sometimes said that there are not enough days in the week to accomplish all that is asked of one. The result is a more or less strained effort to complete what is on hand because of something fresh requiring immediate attention. How may one comport oneself in face of such a situation? There is surely nothing inherently wrong in speediness. On the contrary, it may be held as something very desirable. One thing to be avoided, however, is indicated by Mary Baker Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 230), where she points out that "rushing around smartly is no proof of accomplishing much." There is a vast difference between rushing or scrambling along—between haste, that is—and orderly speed. On the one hand there will be friction, mistakes, and perhaps a retracing of footsteps. On the other, there will be achievement with enhanced value. But to this end the action must be in consonance with right thinking. Underlying this action there must be the sureness which comes from the consciousness of unity with divine Principle. When this is attained, action may lose the outward appearance of speed and express the harmony of coördinated effort.

Particularly in cities and large business centers, where events move quickly and sometimes noisily, where environment is prone to be jarring and irritating, we may not always be able to avoid the hurly-burly of modern conditions. Decisions sometimes have to be made amidst the turmoil of contending factions. But to the one relying upon the divine Principle, God, as understood in Christian Science, the knowledge of man as reflecting Mind's omniscience and omnipresence, by reason of his spiritual sonship, will be a present help in all circumstances.

One who always looks to divine Principle, Love, for guidance, is led to know what to do, how best to do it, and when to do it. Furthermore, even in the midst of outward turmoil he will keep undisturbed his true sense of tranquillity. And so, although we are in the world, we do not have to be of it; that is, we do not have to subscribe to its beliefs, or conform to its habits of thinking where these are based upon materialistic hypotheses.

In times gone by, retirement from the world was held to be a sign of great piety. Men and women withdrew into solitude, avoiding contact with their fellow beings in the belief that in this way they were best serving God. But Jesus prayed concerning his disciples, "I pray not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil."

Peace, as Paul assures us, comes from being spiritually-minded; and more real peace may be experienced by a spiritually minded individual among the hustle and bustle of the world than by another who is shut off from the more exacting human activities. This latter condition of reclusion, which may easily develop into stagnation, is not to be confounded with the true sense of peace. We love the noisy brooklet playing over the flashing pebbles with liquid laughter as it goes on its way to join the river, but we avoid the stagnant pool.

Nevertheless, it is always well to reserve to oneself periods which may be used for retirement from the world's busy scene and enter into the privacy of quiet thought, where we may gain a closer communion with God, and listen, as Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 323), to the "'still, small voice' of Truth." It is recorded in the Gospels that on occasions Jesus went up into a mount apart to pray; and Mrs. Eddy tells us that it was her habit to go aside three times a day for this purpose (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 133).

A greater sense of dominion was undoubtedly experienced in each case through this procedure, and we may well profit by the examples thus set. Assuredly, we shall then be better equipped to meet and speedily master the problems of daily life. Thus the right sense of speed—spiritual quickening—and not mere haste will characterize our work, for our strength will be born of confidence and quietness. "He that believeth shall not make haste."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Fall

Fall is a dry leaf drifting
From a maple tree or oak,
Fall is a hill of yellow
Touched by a mist of smoke,

And fall in the winding valley
Where the winding river lies
Is a flutter of leaves in the aspens
Like yellow butterflies.

AILEEN L. FISHER.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Selling Persistent And Market Is Weak

Practically All Groups Are Affected—Quiet Rally Toward Close

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Financial markets were the prey of inferiority complexes today with inflationary and noninflationary impulses giving price movements a highly erratic appearance.

Moderate declines were general in stocks, bonds and grains as most traders, unable to form any definite conclusions as to near-future trends in the light of the Administration's implied fiscal policies, either sought safety on the side-lines or liquidated portions of their holdings.

After the first hour stocks turned extremely dull. Wheat dropped some 2 cents a bushel at one time, and cotton and other grains sagged. The majority of staples later pared their early losses under short covering inspired by improved sentiment. The dollar exhibited strength both against sterling and the European gold currencies.

Stocks staged a quiet rally in the last hour, reducing by about half early losses of 1 to more than 2 points.

Rails, alcohols and metals recovered partially from forenoon weakness. U. S. Smelting regained 2 points of a morning loss of more than 7, while National Distillers halved a 5-point sag. Recessions of major fractions to a point or so were shown by Union Pacific, U. S. Steel, Case, New York Central, Allied Chemical, American Smelting; Chrysler, American Commercial Alcohol and Santa Fe.

Transfers approximated 1,350,000 shares.

Sound Money Rumor

While the rally of the dollar was a little disconcerting to currency inflation proponents, there was also a revival of recent rumors that some sort of a "sound money" statement might be forthcoming from Washington. In some financial quarters it was thought that such a statement probably would act as an aid rather than a deterrent to the national recovery campaign. Brokerage circles, however, were divided as to the effect such a development might have at this time.

The conference of the President with leading steel men regarding railway equipment purchases was being watched closely by market observers. Although the carriers, it is understood, are in a position and ready to buy some 500,000 tons of steel rails, the matter of prices still seems to be the principal impediment to the closing of contracts. With the Chief Executive in the rôle of an arbiter, however, hopes are being entertained of a price compromise which will be satisfactory to both the steel producers and railway managements.

Bond Prices Decline

The bond market today yielded some of the ground it has regained last week. Volume was light.

Secondary issues were inclined to ease as stocks took a downward course, and high grade loans softened a bit at times, though their losses were small. The United States Government division had a firm tone.

Issues with lower ratings appeared to reflect profit-taking from recent advances as well as further liquidation which may have been prompted by the higher prices recorded toward the close of the previous week. With currency inflation looming less prominently in the feelings of the investment community, there seemed to be considerable support for giltedgers, although bidding was not particularly brisk. Santa Fe general 4s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Pacific Gas 5s and Detroit Edison 4½s were steady to firm.

Loans off one to two points included Alleghany 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Southern Railway 4s and International Telephone 4½s. Oil company loans were steady, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s and Texas Corporation 5s making narrow changes. Warner Brothers 6s, among the specialties, rallied a point.

Foreign issues were mixed, German bonds rallied, but French Government 7½s were heavy.

Chicago Grain Values Rally in Late Dealings

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Grain values rallied at the last today, although disappointment of traders who had looked for fresh stimulating business factors had served to pull values downward most of the time earlier.

Aggregate dealings in grain, however, were not large, and the markets were easily influenced. Price changes at times proved rapid, reflecting in the main individual speculative operations rather than anything in the news.

Wheat closed firm, at the same as Saturday's finish to ⅛ higher, corn ⅜ off to ¼ up, oats unchanged to ⅜ lower, and and provisions varying from 15 cents decline to a rise of 5 cents.

Closing prices were: Wheat—Sept. .88⅝, Dec. .92⅛-¼, May .96⅜-½. Corn—Sept. .48¼, Dec. .52½-⅝, May .58¾. Oats—Sept. .37, Dec. .40½-⅝, May .43⅞-.44. Rye—Sept. .69½, Dec. .74, May .81-.81½.

Cotton Market Steady

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—After selling off 12 to 18 points net under southern selling and liquidation, cotton steadied today on covering and commission house buying encouraged by a rally in wheat. December contracts, after easing to 10.02, advanced to 10.18, and the mid-afternoon market was steady within a point or two either way of Saturday's close.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Chg
October	104.20	104.20	-.40
December	105.00	105.00	...
January	105.20	105.20	...
March	106.00	106.00	...
May	106.00	106.00	...
July	106.00	106.00	...

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 25	Last Sept. 23
13¾	3		Adams Express	1400	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8¾
21⅝	6	1	Adams Mills	700	17½	17	17	17½
12⅛	5½		Addressograph	900	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
11¾	3¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	7¾	7½	7½	8¼
111	47½	3¾	Air Reduction	3200	112	106½	110	107
33	11¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	14400	26½	24¾	25½	27
8½	1		Alleghany Corp	11700	4¾	4⅜	4½	4⅜
26	5		Alleghany pf ww xxx	300	10¾	10	10	10¾
145½	70¾	6	Alleghany Steel	70	18½	18	18	
20⅝	8		Allied Chem	4800	136½	134½	135½	137
47	18½	2	Allis Chalmers	2500	17½	16⅝	17¼	17½
35	7¼		Amerada	1800	43½	41	43½	43
28½	8		Am Ag2Ch Del	900	27½	26	26⅝	28
16¾	1		Am Bank Note	1200	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
64	23¾		Am Beet Sugar	5600	12½	12¼	12½	12½
12½	9½	.60	Am Beet Sugar	190	63	60¾	63	62
38¼	40½	4	Am Brake S&F	1300	31	31	31	31
39¾	6¼		Am Can	9200	92	89¾	91	92½
89⅞	13		Am Car & Fdry	7100	28½	27	28	28½
19⅞	3⅞		Am Com Alcohol	12700	60	58¾	58½	60¾
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow	7800	10½	10	10	10¾
35⅝	6¼		Am & For Pow pf	200	23	23	23	23¾
27½	4¾		Am & For Pow 6	400	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
21½	4½	1	Am & For Pow 2pf	500	15	14⅝	15	16
16	2½		Am Hawaiian	200	15¼	13½	13½	13
17½	3¾		Am Hide & L	200	9	9	9	
15½	4¼		Am Ice	2200	8¼	7⅞	8	8¼
20⅝	3½		Am International	2500	9¾	9¼	9½	9¾
39⅛	5⅝		Am La France	100	11½	11½	11½	
20⅝	3½		Am Locomotive	2100	31¼	30¼	30⅝	32
19⅞	4		Am Metal	2100	19¼	18¾	18⅞	19¾
41½	9½	1½	Am Power & Li	19600	8¾	8	8¼	8¾
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	300	22½	22	22	21¾
19	4⅝		Am P&L 5% pf	200	18	17	18	18
31⅞	5⅝		Am Radiator	9800	14¾	13¾	14¼	14⅝
47¾	20½	3	Am Rolling Mill	7500	19⅝	18¾	19⅛	20
7⅛	1⅞		Am Safety Razor	500	36½	36½	36½	36¼
4½	⅞		Am Seating	200	3½	3½	3½	3
53½	10¾		Am Ship & Com	500	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
72	20½		Am Smelt & Ref	31600	46	43¾	45½	47⅜
27	4⅝		Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	63½	62½	63½	64
74	21½	2	Am Steel Fdries	1400	21	19¼	21	20⅝
134¾	86½	9	Am Sugar Ref	500	63	62½	63	64¼
25	4⅝		Am Tel & Tel	11200	126¼	135	125¼	126¼
37⅞	10		Am Type Fndrs	200	12	12	12	13½
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Type P pf	10	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	22½
31	26½	1½	Am W&L W & E	5800	22¼	21	21½	22¾
17	2½		Am WW&E ct	100	21	21	21	22
61⅞	22⅝		Am Woolen	1300	12¾	12⅛	12¾	13⅛
3⅛	⅜		Am Woolen pf	600	51½	49½	49½	51¼
14¾	3¾		Am Writ Pap ct	600	1½	1½	1½	
10⅞	2¼		Am Writ Pap pf	70	6½	6	6¼	
66	20		Am Zinc Lead&S	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	
11⅞	5		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	
39¼	8½	.60	Anaconda Cop	13600	16⅝	16	16½	17⅛
9⅞	1		Anchor Cap	300	22½	21¾	22½	24½
90	41	7	A P W Paer	300	51⅝	49¾	51⅝	
73¾	11⅝		Armour Del pf	200	77¾	77	77	78½
5	3¼		Armour Ill A	700	5	4¾	4¾	5⅛
9¾	2¾		Armour Ill B	600	3¼	3	3	3⅜
7	1⅛		Armour Ill pf	25500	57	56½	57	58
2½			Arnold Constable	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
5¼	¾		Artloom Corp	100	4	4	4	
80⅝	34⅜		Asso Apparel Ind	400	17⅛	17	17⅜	2
79¾	50	3	Atchison T&SF	2300	60	58½	59	61½
31⅞	12¾	1	Atchison pf	700	63	63	63	63¾
39⅛	9		Atl Refining	4000	27¾	26⅝	27½	27¾
83⅛	60	5	Atlas Powder	200	26	26	26	27¾
28¼	11½	1.20†	Atlas Tack	100	77½	77½	77½	26
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	400	28¼	27¾	27¾	28¼
16⅞	5½		Aviation Corp Del	8500	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¾

—B—

17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	9500	13	12¼	12½	13¼
37⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	17300	30	28¼	29	30⅜
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	31
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	300	35½	34½	34½	
110	68¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	40	95	95	95	
11	3		Barnsdall A	4700	9¼	8⅞	9¼	9¼
27	7		Beatrice Cream	1300	13⅞	13	13⅞	13⅞
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	63½	63½	63½	61¾
12½	3½		Belding Hem	800	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9¾
96½	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	17	17	17	
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	300	13¾	13¼	13¾	14
21¼	6½		Bendix Aviation	3600	16¼	15¼	15¾	16
3¾	1	1	Best & Co	600	27½	27½	27½	28½
49¼	10⅝		Bethlehem Steel	7400	35⅜	34⅛	34¾	37¼
82	25¼	2	Beth Steel pf	500	57	56½	57	57¾
19¼	3½		Blaw Knox	700	12¾	11½	12¾	12½
50	24	7	Blumenthal pf	10	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1300	40	38½	40	41
37⅝	18	1.60	Borden	1800	23¾	23½	23½	23¾
21⅝	5½		Borg Warner	2500	16¼	15¼	15⅝	16¼
14⅝	2⅝		Briggs Mfg	6100	10½	9⅝	10	10⅞
41¾	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	1300	30⅜	30¼	30½	31¼
53⅞	48½	3	Brown Shoe	100	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	
18½	13¼		Brunswick Balke	100	10⅜	10¾	10¾	19½
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	100	8	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	800	6¾	6½	6¼	6¼
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	30	27	26½	27	26½
5¾	⅞		Budd Wheel	1200	4½	4⅛	4½	4
13¼	2½		Bullard	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
20⅝	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	3200	15¾	15	15¼	16
23½	7½		Bush T Bldgs pf	10	97½	97½	97½	8
4¼	½		Butte Cop & Zinc	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
2¾	1		Butte & Superior	300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	3¼
7½	1¼		Butterick	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
43¼	8½		Byers	2200	27⅜	27	27⅜	27½

—C—

34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	500	24½	24	24½	24½
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	700	1½	1	1	1⅛
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	400	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
41⅝	7½	1	Canada Dry	4800	31¾	29½	31	30¾
35¼	14¼		Canadian Pacific	3800	14½	14⅛	14⅜	14⅝
103¼	30¼		Cannon Mills	300	28	27½	27¾	29¼
29¾	5½		Case Thresh	7800	70¾	67½	70	71½
4⅜	⅜		Caterpillar Trac	300	21⅞	20	20¾	22
58⅞	4½		Celotex vtc	200	11½	11½	11½	
41	14	1½	Celanese Corp	28400	33¾	32¼	33½	34
95	52	7	Central Aguirre	1700	34¾	34¼	34¾	40¾
44⅜	5⅞		Century Rib pf	40	80	80	80	80
2⅜	1		Cerro de Pasco	15400	36¾	34⅞	35½	38
20⅞	7½		Certain Teed	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	37⅜
52½	14⅞	2	Checker Cab Mfg	100	16	16	16	
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	1500	42	41	41	41¼
7⅜	1⅜		Ches & Ohio	7100	43¼	41½	42½	43
14⅞	2½		Chi & GI West	500	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
1⅜	⅛		Chi & Gt W pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9¼
18¼	1		Chi Mil & St P	800	6¾	6¼	6½	6¾
16	1¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	1900	10⅝	9½	10	10⅜
34¾	2		Chi & N'western	2400	10	9¾	9¾	10⅜
10⅛	2		Chi & N'west pf	200	17	16⅛	16⅞	17
3	⅛		Chi Rock Isl & P	300	5⅛	5	5	5¼
19⅛	2		Chi RI&P 6%	100	6½	6½	6½	6
34	5	1	Chi RI&P 7%	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
52½	23¾	.80b	Chickasha Cot O	200	23½	23	23	
25	7⅛	2	Chrysler	1100	45½	42¾	44¾	24½
55	40	2	City Ice & Fuel	94200	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	17
3⅜	¼		City Investing	2400	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
2⅛			City Stores	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
14¼	5		City Stores r t c	1800	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
22⅜	7		Clark Equipment	50	8¼	8	8	9
22	3		Colgate-Palm-P	800	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14¾
17⅝	5		Collins & Aikman	2100	21½	20¼	20⅞	21½
54	16		Colo Fuel & Ir	600	6¾	5¾	6	5¾
8	⅜		Colo F & I pf	70	20⅞	19	19	
27¾	6⅝	.80a	Columbus Gas	17800	15½	15	15	15⅝
7¾	2⅜	2	Columbia Pic vtc	500	23	23	23	
19			Columbian Carb	800	56	54½	55¾	57½
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Credit	4200	16¼	15⅝	16	17½
25⅛	18½	2	Comm Cr 6% pf B	30	94½	94½	94½	94½
25½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	20	24⅜	24¼	24¼	24½
57½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	500	36⅞	25½	26⅛	26¾
27⅝	7⅜	.60	Comwith & So	16700	36⅝	34⅜	35⅛	37
4¼	1⅝		Congoleum Nairn	1700	22½	21¼	22	22
64⅛	57		Consol Film I pf	1000	10	9	10	9⅜
44	40	3.40	Consol Gas	8900	42½	41½	42	43¼
8	2½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	85	85	85	
15⅜	5		Consol Laundries	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
10⅝	1½		Consol Oil	19200	13¾	13⅜	13½	13⅞
1¾	⅛		Consol Rys Cu pf	200	4	4	4	
10¼	1¼		Consol Textile	1200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4	⅛		Container A	800	8	7⅝	8	8¼
18¼	3		Container B	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3½			Cont Baking A	500	13¼	12¾	12¾	12⅝
64	36	4	Cont Baking B	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	
69	35½	2	Cont Baking pf	200	61½	61½	61½	
17½	3¾		Cont Can	2400	66⅞	65¼	66⅜	66
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	200	10	9¾	9¾	
4	1		Cont Insurance	500	27	25⅜	27	27
19¾	4⅞		Cont Motors	800	3¼	3	3	
90⅝	45¾	3	Cont Oil	8500	17⅜	16⅝	17¼	17¾
7½	2⅜		Corn Products	4300	88¼	85½	88¼	88
39½	23	21	Coty	400	5	5	5	5
4¾	2¼		Cream of Wheat	700	30⅞	30½	30½	30½
68	14¼		Crosley Radio	200	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	100	41	40	41	42
8½	1		Crown Cork pf	200	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	36¼
11½	1½		Crown Zellerback	500	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅝
32¼	1½		Cuban Am Sug	1200	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅝
66	30		Curtis Publishing	700	21	21	21	21½
4⅜	1½		Curtiss Pub pf	100	52	52	52	53
8	2		Curtiss-Wright	4500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
			Curtiss-Wright A	200	5½	5½	5½	5½

—D—

83¾	13⅝		Davega St	200	7½	7½	7½	
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	17	17	17	
49	5¾		Deere & Co	4500	31	29	30½	31¾
93¾	37⅜		Del & Hudson	1400	63	61¼	62¾	64
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	6700	29¾	27½	29	30¾
29½	17½	1	Denver R G pf	300	8	7	7	8
31	26½	1½	Diamond Match	300	22¾	21¾	22¾	24
39½	12	1†	Diamond M pf	100	29¾	29½	29½	29½
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dome Mines	5200	35⅝	34½	34¾	36¼
18¼	10¼	.75	Dominion Stores	300	21	20½	21	
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	8600	77¼	75¾	76⅝	78

—E—

10	1½		Eastern Roll Mill	100	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
89¾	48	3	Eastman Kodak	1400	80¾	80	80¾	81
16	3m		Eaton Axle & Sp	1200	12½	11½	11½	11¾
5¼	3⅜		Eitingon Schild	1100	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	2400	18¾	18¼	18½	19⅛
8¼	1		Elec Boat	1300	4½	4	4⅛	4¾
4¼	1		Elec & Mus Ind	800	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
15⅜	2½		Elec Pow & Lt	6800	27¾	27	27¾	27¾
32¾	6½		El Pw&Lt 6% pf	600	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6⅞
4	⅛		Elk Horn Coal	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
6	⅜		Elk Horn Coal pf	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
14¾	4		Engineers Pub S	400	6	5¾	6	6
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	600	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
25⅜	3¾		Erie RR	600	8½	7⅝	8⅛	8⅞
29½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	1200	17½	17	17½	18
23¼	2½		Erie RR 2pf	200	19	19	19	19¼
18½	3		Eureka Vacuum	100	14	14	14	14⅜
7½	⅞		Evans Products	600	9½	9⅛	9¼	9

—F—

11¼	2½		Fairbanks Morse	100	7	7	7	
60	38	6	Fed D & Tr pf	10	56	56	56	
6¾	1⅝		Fed Screw W	200	2	2	2	
31½	3½	.40	Fed Water Serv	700	3	2½	2½	
36	10¼	1.20	Firestone T&R	3100	24¾	23	23¾	25⅜
75	42	6	Fidelity Phe F In	200	27	27	27	26⅞
70⅝	43	2½	Firstn T&R pf A	100	71⅞	71¾	71½	72
23	4½		First Nat Stores	400	52¾	51½	51½	53¾
26½	13⅜	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	800	16	15⅝	15½	16⅜
23⅜	13⅜		Fourth Nat Inv	200	19½	19¼	19¼	20
19	12		Foundation	100	13	13	13	14
47⅝	16½	2	Freeport Texas	3600	44	42	43	45¾

—G—

5¼	1		Gabriel Snub A	200	3	3	3	3¼
13	2¾		Gen Am Inv	100	8¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1600	33¾	31½	32	33¾
37	4⅝		Gen Asphalt	1200	18	16½	16⅞	18¼
107⅝	11½	1	Gen Baking	1400	15	14¾	14¾	15¼
108¼	99¼	8	Gen Baking pf	10	108	108	108	107½
10½	2¾		Gen Bronze	400	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
11½	1¼		Gen Cable	400	5½	5	5	5
23	2¼		Gen Cable A	100	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
30⅛	10¼	.40	Gen Electric	12900	21	20⅛	20⅝	21¼
2¾	⅜		Gen Elec Sp	400	11½	11¾	11¾	
36⅝	21	1.80	Gen Foods	3100	36½	35½	36	36⅝
1⅜	⅝		Gen Gas & E A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
46	34½	2.06	Gen G&E 7%	60	13	12	12	
18½	7		Gen Ital Edison	300	46	46	46	
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	900	68½	65¼	66	66¼
106½	92¼	6	Gen Mills pf	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	
35⅝	10	1	Gen Motors	38900	31¼	29¾	30½	31⅜
95	65⅛	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	89¾	89¼	89½	
8½	2		Gen Pub Service	600	3⅝	3½	3¾	3¼
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	37½	37½	37½	
19¾	2½		Gen Realty	1600	12¼	12	12¼	
30½	9¾	1	Gen Refractories	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	
7⅞	3		Gillette Saf Raz	700	8½	8½	8⅝	
26	3¾		Gimbel Bros	2900	14	13⅝	13⅞	14
16	3		Glidden	1900	5	5	5	5⅛
37½	12	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	800	16½	15½	15⅞	16⅜
21½	3		Gold Dust	4100	8¼	7½	8⅛	8⅝
47½	9½		Goodrich	1600	20¾	20¼	20⅜	21
80½	27¾	2	Goodrich pf	2600	14⅞	14¼	14⅛	15¼
17½	7¾		Goodyear	200	28	28	28	
41¾	7	2.40	Goodyear 1pf	9800	36½	34½	35¾	36⅝
110	72½	7	Gotham Silk Hos	300	65¾	65	65½	
5¾	1		Goth S H pf ww	100	9½	9½	9½	
15⅜	3⅝		Graham Paige	800	3½	3½	3½	3¾
33⅜	4⅝	1	Granby	600	11½	10⅝	11½	10⅝
16⅜	5¾		Grand Union	300	6¼	6	6	
41⅞	7	2.40	Grant (WT)	500	27	26	26	
110	72½	7	Great Nor pf	600	21	20⅝	21	20⅝
4⅜			Grfeat Nor Ore	200	13½	12¾	12¾	12¾
23¼	2½		Great West Sug	14800	40⅜	39	40	
			Great W Sug pf	100	100¾	100¾	100¾	40
			Grigsby-Grunow	1200	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
			Gulf Mobile pf	100	15	15	15	

—H—

28½	25	1⅝	Hack W pf A	40	27½	27½	27½	
9½	1¼		Hahn Dept Sto	1200	x 5¾	5⅝	5⅝	6
10½	3⅛		Hall Printing	800	4¾	4½	4½	4½
85	45½	7	Hanna (MA) pf	40	80½	80	80½	
7½	3¾		Hat Corp of Am	50	3	3	3	
85⅞	44	3¾	†Hazel Atlas	1200	78	78	78	78
23⅝	5		Havana Elec	100	1	1	1	
3⅜	¾		Hayes Body	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
63	15	1½	Hercules Powder	300	48⅞	46¼	46¼	47
110	85	3	Hercules Powd pf	90	104½	104½	104⅝	
72	35⅜	3	Hershey Choc	100	50½	50½	50½	
90	64⅜	5	†Hershey Choc pf	100	80½	80	80	
10½	2¼		Holland Furnace	400	7½	7½	7½	
370	145		Hollander	200	7½	7½	8	8⅜
18	4½	12	†Homestake Min	400	345½	347	340	
			Houdaille Her A	100	10	10	10	10
38	8½		Houdaille Her B	600	3¾	3¼

Financial: News and Comment

Consolidation Of Eastern Carriers Takes New Shift

Prince Plan for B. & O. and C. & O. Gives Concern to Rail Heads

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Consolidation of the complex railroad systems of the East—being studied here under mandate of Congress—has taken a sudden shift towards a two-road plan in place of the four-road scheme previously favored.

The new proposal would involve disappearance of two famous old railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio, as the railroads of the East would be merged into the New York Central and the Pennsylvania systems.

Economies running up to $740,000,000 annually, are the claims which have brought the Prince plan for national railroad mergings prominently before the attention of the Federal Railroad Coördinator and temporarily, at least, sidetracked the old four-road eastern merger plan worked out by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Although the Prince plan, evolved by Mr. Frederick H. Prince, Boston banker, actually covers the entire country, and his estimates of potential economies involve also the merging of southern railroads into two systems and western into three or four, nevertheless it is the eastern aspect of the plan from which the largest economies are expected and which raises the most acute controversies.

B. & O. Officials Concerned

Despite assurance from Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, coördinator, that the attention being given the Prince plan is largely for the purpose of better estimating potential economies through various types of mergers, nevertheless Baltimore & Ohio officials are particularly concerned over the sudden shift in direction of the coördinator's studies.

Whereas six weeks ago the merger of the Baltimore & Ohio into another system was considered entirely improbable in many quarters it now remains a possibility until Mr. Eastman finally makes to Congress his recommendations for the eventual rationalization of the country's involved and haphazard railroad systems.

The eastern section of the Prince plan calls for absorption by the Pennsylvania of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Wabash and the Norfolk & Western, as well as the Baltimore & Ohio. The New York Central would come out of the shuffle enriched in turn by the entire Van Sweringen system, including the Nickel Plate and the Chesapeake & Ohio, as well as a little plum in New England in the form of the Boston & Maine.

Mr. Eastman's Power

Under the act establishing a federal coördinator of railroads, Mr. Eastman was directed to study the fundamental problems of the American transportation system with a view towards permanent legislation in addition to performing the more immediate task of devising economies through elimination of waste and duplication of services.

Neither Mr. Eastman nor the Interstate Commerce Commission has the authority to enforce railroad consolidations. The I. C. C. can approve proposals submitted by the railroads themselves if they are in the public interest. But Mr. Eastman's mandate to study and make recommendations puts in his hands the power to present to Congress in complete and detailed form a proposal which is considered to have an excellent chance of being adopted and made mandatory through legislation.

The new prominence accorded the Prince plan gives it at least equal chance now with the I. C. C.'s four-road plan providing for continuation in the East of four relatively strong systems to be built around the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Market Value of 50 Stocks Off 6.53 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Sept. 23 was $13,372,345,750, a decrease of $933,913,050, or 6.53 per cent, as compared with the market value of $14,306,258,000 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago the same 50 stocks had a market value of $11,318,451,375, indicating an increase during the year of $2,053,894,375, or 18.15 per cent.

Silver Metal Investment By Equity Corporation

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—An investment in silver metal amounting to $539,352 by the Equity Corporation, an investment trust is disclosed by the company's statement as of June 30, issued today.

The holdings of the white metal listed at cost have been hedged by sales of an equal amount of silver futures. A bank loan of $470,000 has been set against the transaction. The company is headed by David Milton, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Montreal Exchange Margins

MONTREAL, Sept. 25—Montreal Stock Exchange announces a margin schedule for all member firms, effective immediately with regard to new business and on Nov. 1 on all old accounts. The scale, which was decided on by exchange governors as the result of recent authority given them by members of the exchange, follows: Stocks selling at $5 or under, cash; stocks selling $5 to $20, 5 points; stocks selling over $20, 25 per cent.

Trade Returns Show Britain's Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Sept. 25

SOME encouraging figures are shown in the British Board of Trade returns for the month of July. Exports have increased, and £4,000,000 worth more of raw materials have come into British factories.

Exports at £29,847,000 were higher by £553,000 than those of June. Another encouraging feature is the increase in the export of manufactured goods by £1,046,435 more than in the previous month and £842,526 more than in July last year.

Reports of better conditions come from many parts of the country.

From Bradford comes the news that the wool textile trade has been busier than it has been for six years, while unemployment figures are lower than they have been for four years.

In Sheffield the numbers of the jobless have declined in a year by 10,000.

Several steel plants are working overtime and others are putting in new furnaces.

Coursing Along the Trade Stream

Warding Off Depression

Montgomery Ward & Co. might well adopt "In The Good Old Summer Time" for a theme song, for it reports a 20.55-per cent increase in business in August over the like month a year ago. The previous summer months also showed good returns. August sales of $15,657,274 compared with $12,988,264 for last August. Business for the first seven months of this year was equal to $97,439,640, or $1,448,930 more than last year's period.

* * *

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

William Grunow, president of the General Household Utilities Co., expects that more people are going to take a cold drink from that new electric refrigerator and toast the new radio. He wouldn't be surprised to see 3,000,000 new radio sets sold between now and the end of March. Mr. Grunow also told distributors that refrigerator sales are already in excess of estimates for the year. "Expectation of selling 800,000 new electric refrigerators this year," Mr. Grunow said, "has already been exceeded, and the total for the year will probably be near the 1,000,000 mark."

* * *

Less Sales Resistance

According to recent figures we find that John Doe has been putting some of his extra money into insurance. New life insurance production in August was 3.1 per cent greater than the like month a year ago and reversed the trend of the previous six months. The Association of Life Insurance Presidents reports that the total August production was $688,620,000 compared with $667,918,000 in the like month a year ago.

* * *

Austria on the Up and Up

Vienna—During the last few months, there has been an appreciable improvement in Austria's economic situation. Income from foreign tourists gives promise of reaching normal dimensions. There has been a revival of transit traffic on the railroads. The Government has just put 43,000 unemployed to work on road building and swamp draining. It would, however, be a mistake to assume that Austria has solved all her problems, which in many respects are graver than those in other lands, but a valiant stand has been made against great difficulties and one sees unmistakable signs of improvement.

* * *

Beastly Economic Fog

London—England's economic fog is now out of the "pea souper" class. The Iron and Steel Manufacturers Federation just published figures which show that production is the highest since 1930. In the wool textile industry unemployment is the lowest in four years. The building trades are active. Rail traffic shows a tendency to improve. More shipping is coming into the Port of London. The motor business has worked into almost boom conditions, and is doing the world's largest export trade in cars. An increasing number of companies show substantial recovery of earnings, with ordinary dividends resumed, or increased.

* * *

Wee Bit a Guid News

Falkirk, Scotland—This center of Scotland's steel and iron industry is hearing a snappier tune from the bag-pipe and the swish of a new kilt here and there. For a trade boom is affecting all classes of the town's inhabitants. The building of houses all over Scotland is cutting unemployment in Falkirk and the adjacent district from 30 to 33 per cent. And this sounds like the prodigal's return story—not only are foundries in the light castings industry working near full time, but some workers who went to England in search of work have returned to find it in their own home town.

* * *

Helpful Hindrances

Bucharest—Roumania is proving that many times obstacles are stepping-stones to success. Checks on foreign trade, control of local currencies, export and the stopping of importation of many articles have resulted in an increase in Roumanian factory production. Consequently, unemployment has diminished and at present is at a low level. Electric power output is higher and post office and railroad income is mounting. Textiles are active, more iron and steel is being produced and the output of oil is on the way to make a new record.

More Promising Outlook for The Steel Industry

Very Good Sales in the Offing—Public Works to Be Prodded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—The looming up of some very good potentialities or possibilities of demand for the steel industry featured the steel trade during the past week.

The Administration seems determined that there be brisker purchasing of so-called capital goods, most of which involves steel as the raw material. Prominently mentioned have been the railroads, which are named as potential purchasers of 100,000 cars, involving 2,500,000 tons of steel, and 1,000,000 tons of rails within a year.

There also seems to be determination to get the lagging public works program under way which may means that the demand from the railroads and the construction and engineering industries will assert themselves at the same time and create what might easily become a stupendous demand for steel, particularly in heavier forms.

Road to Buy Rails

During the week the president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe announced his intention of buying enough rails for 200 miles, using 112-pound rails, which would figure up to about 35,000 tons, or more than the recent purchase of the Chesapeake & Ohio for more than 31,000 tons.

Though the present demand for steel is at a rather low ebb it is realized that conditions changed rapidly this year, and a sudden improvement may take place when least expected. Thus the improvement after the March bank holiday was the most rapid in history, with also a sudden cessation of purchasing during August.

During the last week operations gained 2 points to 43 per cent of capacity, though this was due to an increase in specifications against old contracts rather than fresh purchasing.

An important event of the week was the announcement of the filing with the American Iron and Steel Institute of new prices for fourth quarter on bars, plates and shapes, the first official price change in these items for several years. Shapes and plates have been marked up $2 a ton to 1.70 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, whereas bars have been lifted $3 to 1.75c, Pittsburgh, thus selling above their kindred products for the first time in several years. The higher price is due to slightly greater costs of manufacture.

Steel Costs Increased

An interesting contribution to the news of the week was the statement made by the steel code Administrators to the NRA officials that the new code has increased the cost of steel making $100,000,000 annually, whereas the estimates of the Administration officials were that the gain would be about $64,000,000.

It was this revelation of greater costs than expected which induced makers of bars, plates and shapes to make this most recent price advance, which becomes effective Oct. 1. Had the volume of sales and rate of operations been holding up to the July rate by now further advances in steel prices would not have been necessary.

Another interesting and bullish development of the week was the application for a loan of $30,000,000 from Washington for the construction of five floating seadromes to establish transoceanic airplane service between this country and Europe. These would require 125,000 tons of steel in their construction.

The pig-iron market continues quiet. There are hints of another advance in pig-iron prices in October, based on higher costs for fuel. At the same time, steel scrap prices are headed downward.

Structural Sales Low

Fabricated structural steel sales for last week have been about 12,000 tons, with new inquiries, or about 15,000 tons, all disappointing totals in view of what had been expected from the public works program.

Two of the non-ferrous metals attained or surpassed their previous highs for the year, silver and tin, the former selling at 40½c. an ounce on Saturday, a new high, and the latter at over 48c. a pound. The rising prices were due to the pressure upon Washington for inflation.

Though lead did not change in price the sales were the most consistently good among the major metals. A good statistical showing for August stimulated lead, surplus stocks having declined nearly 11,000 tons, or a total drop of 32,000 tons in 60 days, one of the best showings in the history of the industry.

There was also more activity in copper, here and abroad. Zinc held to 4.75c a pound, East St. Louis, or the level reached through a $2 a ton advance the preceding week. Speculation in silver was heavy, though the trade is skeptical of some of the fantastic schemes promoted to raise prices.

Position of Treasury As of September 22

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The position of the Treasury September 22 was: receipts $7,095,633.26; expenditures $8,393,737.22; balance $1,184,359,240.68. Customs receipts for the month $23,686,539.71.

Receipts for the fiscal year to date (since July 1) were $627,120,788.75; expenditures $829,297,692.22 (including $273,032,690.70 for emergency relief); excess of expenditures $202,176,903.47.

Canadian Loadings Rise

MONTREAL, Sept. 25—Canadian carloadings in the week ended Sept. 16 totaled 47,634 cars, an increase of 6807 over the previous week, but 7889 below the like 1932 week.

Revival in Output of Capital Goods Necessary for Recovery

Review Says Increase in Consumers' Demand Alone Inadequate for Prosperity—Producer Activity Must Be Stimulated—Securities Act an Obstacle

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—It is absolutely necessary that there be a revival in the industries that produce capital goods, if wide-spread recovery is to take place, says the current issue of the Guaranty Trust Company's monthly survey of business and finance.

After discussing the favorable factors that have made for definite progress under the NRA, especially the increased purchasing power of many millions which "represents a broad economic influence of the most constructive sort," and stating that further improvement may be expected, the survey says:

"Increasing attention has recently been given to the problem of stimulating the output of, and the demand for, producers' goods. This question has been brought forward partly as a result of the NRA program, which is designed primarily to increase consumers' demand.

Production Goods Must Help

"It has been pointed out that consumers' demand alone can hardly form the basis of a true industrial recovery,—at least, not within the near future,—inasmuch as a large part of the existing industrial equipment is suitable only for the production of further industrial equipment. In other words, the modern industrial mechanism is so designed that it can operate at a high level only in a situation permitting a rapid growth in the total supply of capital goods.

"The steel and construction industries are outstanding examples of the many important branches of business that depend for their markets, to a large extent, on industrial expansion, rather than current consumption. Consequently, even if purchasing power could be so distributed as to enable consumers to take a greatly increased amount of consumption goods off the market, a large proportion of the aggregate plant capacity could not participate in the production of such commodities.

"This view is in accord with some of the most widely held theories of business cycles. It is well known that the production and consumption of consumers' goods vary comparatively little, but it is the tendency of productive equipment in times of prosperity to expand too fast—that is, beyond the capacity of consumers to absorb the output—which constitutes the principal factor operating to terminate prosperity and bring on depression.

It has been estimated that the industries producing capital goods represent, roughly, half of the country's productive capacity and that in 1929 the total production of such goods amounted to about $40,000,000,000, as against $30,000,000,000 in consumption goods.

"It is evident, therefore, that wide-spread industrial recovery, if it is to take place within the reasonably near future, must include a revival of the industries producing capital goods. But how to promote such a revival is a difficult question. One line of thought on this subject emphasizes the difficulties placed in the way of long-term borrowing by the new Securities Act, which lays heavy responsibilities on investment bankers and on the managements of corporations seeking to borrow. In the opinion of some authorities, these provisions are so harsh that they will practically prohibit the flotation of new securities by reputable concerns until the law is amended. Inasmuch as the great bulk of industrial expansion under modern conditions cannot take place without public borrowing, it is obvious that any factor hindering such borrowing must necessarily prevent, at the same time, the industrial expansion that is essential to business recovery.

"It is true that the flotation of new securities in the last few months has been practically at a standstill. However, the same situation existed for some time prior to the passage of the Securities Act; and it is probable that the inactivity of the capital market was also due in part to fundamental factors.

Case Against Securities Act

"Business concerns will not borrow unless they have a reasonable prospect of making money with the borrowed funds, and investors will not lend unless they are satisified that the borrowers will be able to make payments on account of the interest and the principal of the loans. Both of these conditions depend on the present and prospective demand for the products of industry. In addition, the investor is concerned with the legal protection that will be given to his securities and with the purchasing power of the money in which the loan will ultimately be repaid.

"These possible alternative explanations of the present situation in the capital markets do not greatly alter the merits of the case against the Securities Act. Markets for long-term capital issues may be inactive at present from natural causes, but they cannot remain so indefinitely.

To the extent that business recovery proceeds and the monetary outlook is clarified, the demand for investment securities, on the one hand, and for new capital, on the other, should revive. If the flow of capital into industry is checked by an arbitrary and unreasonable piece of legislation, the effect will be to hamper, if not actually prevent, sound business expansion."

The World's Business

World Recovery

MR. WILLIAM O. SCROGGS, writer of the "Foreign Affairs" article on world recovery which was summarized on this page on Thursday, is an old financial editor and also an academic economist of repute. His thesis appears to be that the upturn in the United States has had no relation to the Roosevelt program. Supporting figures are given to show that recovery started last year in regard to all the major countries. Much of Wall Street opinion agrees with Mr. Scroggs. But a writer in the Journal of Commerce, commenting on the Scroggs data, says that "economic conditions here might have remained at low ebb for several years further without substantial improvement if it had not been for the measures taken by the Roosevelt Administration." It must also be borne in view that beginning late last year and continuing through to the banking holiday, industrial production was declining in the United States, while it was improving in other countries. Possibly the answer to the general problem is that the forces of natural recovery were already at work all over the world but that there were special factors in operation in the United States requiring special treatment if the United States was to join the parade. Something had to be done to correct the lack of confidence in banks. And wage deflation had to be arrested, as it had been in other countries.

* * *

A. A. A.

Farm agitation for currency inflation is based on a preference for this form of stimulus over the farm relief incorporated in the A. A. A.

* * *

Farm Prices

If two words could define the theory back of NRA and AAA, they are price adjustment. All kinds of prices are out of kilter. But there were two major groups that the present Administration sought to bring together. One was the prices that the farmer receives for his products. The other was the prices that the farmer pays for the things he buys. According to the AAA, a right relation obtained between 1909 and 1914. The figures given by the Department of Agriculture give this comparison for 1913: all farm prices, 100; prices paid by farmers for commodities bought, 101. The depression introduced what is known as the "scissors." The gap had widened by March this year to: All farm prices, 50; prices paid by farmer for commodities, 100. Thus the farmer buying power for factory products had been exactly halved. If one were to take account of debt and mortgage payments, farm buying power was, of course, even less than that.

* * *

Adjusting Prices

Then came the recovery program with its emphasis on price-adjustment. This is how the figures read in respect of its achievements in price-adjustments:

	Farm prices	Non-farm prices
March	50	100
April	53	101
May	62	102
June	64	103
July	76	107

While farm prices had improved 52 per cent, non-farm prices had increased by only 7 per cent; in other words, farm buying power was swelling. It was about this time that rumblings came to the cities from the farm belt. Overalls were put up in price. New tags on other articles at the village store showed higher figures. Gasoline, the farmer's "hay," jumped from two cents to five cents. And there was a general expectation that these evidences of factory marking-up were simply an earnest of more to come. The figures for August reversed the skyrocketing trend from March to July:

	Farm prices	Non-farm prices
July	76	107
August	72	112

While farm prices declined 5 per cent, factory prices improved 4 per cent; in other words, farm buying power was declining. As Secretary Henry A. Wallace has reminded the farmers, however, farmers are still on velvet in this equation, farm buying power having advanced, calculating from the above figures, by 28 per cent, though of course the rise came from an abysmal low.

* * *

Rugged Individualism

The behavior of prices is perhaps not the only reason for farm agitation. If they see the handwriting on the wall in the matter of "runaway" prices for the goods they buy, they are also recovering something of their "rugged individualism." It must go against the grain to plow under. Man's fundamental nature is creative. Even when he has obtained practically nothing for his labor, the farmer has continued to sow and reap, as his forbears did in Biblical times. May it not be that the farmer is balking at his harness even when that harness would appear to be for his own good?

H. B. E.

New York Mining Exchange Moves To Jersey City

Quits Manhattan Because of Taxes—Tammany Program Unchanged

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—The New York Mining Exchange has quit Manhattan, and is today doing business at No. 2661 Boulevard, Journal Square, Jersey City, its New York City home closed and the telephone service disconnected.

This is the first of the big exchanges to quit New York rather than pay a tax of four cents a share levied on security trading and a five-cent tax on the gross income of brokers under the Samuel Untermyer program, which needs only the signature of Mayor John P. O'Brien to become effective.

Strongest kind of pressure continues to be brought to bear on Mayor O'Brien and the Tammany organization back of him to cause a scrapping of the Untermyer program. Business leaders, including representatives of the New York Stock Exchange, the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, oldest organization of its kind in the country, are massing at City Hall for a hearing on these measures this afternoon.

Consensus in City Hall quarters was that Tammany was prepared to go through with the program, however, and indications were that the administration would even make another salary cut in city workers' pay soon.

Salary Cut Proposed

Color was given to this report by Mr. Untermyer last night, when in a radio address he declared that a slash of 10 per cent in the pay of all city workers getting more than $3000 a year "might be advisable." He characterized such a cut, however, as "a cruel course," but "better than pay-less weeks."

Simultaneously it was learned that two of the Untermyer tax levies were signed quietly and without fanfare last Wednesday. These two measures provided for a 5-cent tax on all taxicab fares and a 50 per cent increase in water rates. The fact that they had become city ordinances was revealed when Mr. Maurice Hotchner, chairman of the United Taxicab Board of Trade, caused legal action to be instituted in the State Supreme Court in the Bronx to prevent the collection of the taxicab levy.

An attempt to halt the water rate increase by injunction also will be made, according to Mr. Isidor Bergen, general manager of the Greater Taxpayers' Association, who said that other civic groups would be asked to join the movement. The new water rates are scheduled to become effective on Jan. 1, while the taxicab levy would be effective now had it not been held up by the court procedure.

While the New York Stock Exchange and other trading associations and groups in the financial district fight it out with Mayor O'Brien at City Hall over the two tax measures this afternoon, a legal battle is on in Newark to block the move by the New Jersey Stock Exchange to occupy Centre Market there. The New Jersey exchange organization committee headed by Mr. Howard Froelich made an agreement with Newark city officials Saturday to lease the building, with options for renewal over a period of five years. They propose to establish the exchange there as a coordinate or subsidiary branch of the New York Stock Exchange.

New York Exchange Closing

Most of the members of the big exchange at Wall and Broad Streets have signified their willingness to become members of the New Jersey exchange. Opening of this latter trading body would mean the closing of the New York Stock Exchange, and the removal of a greater part, if not all, the stock trading activities from the Wall Street district to across the Hudson River.

No sooner had the agreement by the New Jersey exchange to lease Centre Market become known than the City Centre Corporation, present leaseholders of Centre Market, brought court proceedings to restrain the City of Newark from ousting it and obtained a restraining order from Vice-Chancellor John J. Fallon in Hoboken last Saturday night. To discontinue its action, City Centre Corporation demanded that the City of Newark release them from all obligations. These include $300,000 for back rent, return of a $50,000 bond which was posted when it leased Centre Market and a payment of $50,000 in cash for losses it holds it has sustained as a result of various acts by the city.

Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein of Newark rejected these demands, but offered to submit Citly Centre Corporation's claim to arbitration.

Meanwhile the work of preparing Centre Market as a stock trading center has been halted and officials of the New Jersey Stock Exchange have served notice on Newark city officials that unless the tangle is straightened out immediately, they will seek other quarters.

The Stock Clearing Corporation announced today it would open a New Jersey branch simultaneous with the opening of the New Jersey exchange.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25 (AP)—Vice-Chancellor Alfred J. Stein today denied application of the City Centre Corporation for a permanent injunction restraining the city of Newark from leasing the Center Market to the New Jersey Stock Exchange.

The decision clears the way for work, already begun, to prepare the market building for use by the exchange, Oct. 3.

German Shipping Magnate Said On Way to New York

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Scandinavian Shipping Gazette said today it had learned that Dr. Heinrich Albert, former president of the North German Lloyd Steamship line, has gone to New York to negotiate with American owners of German shipping bonds and regarding other dollar indebtedness.

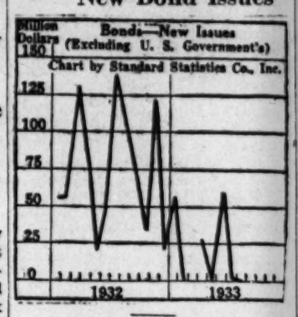
Dr. Albert, the gazette reported, will deal not only on behalf of the North German Lloyd but also for the Hamburg American Line and the Hansa Line.

The German state has twice assisted the companies with large loans, but the firms have hitherto been unable to repay, the paper continued, listing a $20,000,000 loan for the North German Lloyd, of which $17,000,000 is unpaid; a $6,500,000 loan of the Hamburg American, of which $4,000,000 has not been paid and a $5,000,000 Hansa loan, of which $4,000,000 remains unpaid.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—A total of 10,278 bales of wool were offered at the auction today, of which 9323 were sold. The moderate selection of merinos placed on the market met with brisk competition, and prices were firm at last week's rates. Crossbreds also sold well, and occasionally in the sellers' favor for medium sorts. There were some withdrawals among inferior kinds owing to firm limits.

Marked Drop In New Bond Issues



A FACTOR in the bond market which, over a period of time, should prove a vigorous influence for higher prices is the scarcity of new issues.

This lack, due initially to the disappearance of investor confidence and subsequently to reduced borrowing needs as opportunities for employing capital diminished, has been accentuated more recently by the stringencies of the new Securities Act.

Total August Life Insurance Exceeds Like 1932 Month

First Comparative Increase Since Jan., 1932—Industrial Up 16.9 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Exceeding the amount for any previous month this year, new life insurance production for August was 3.1 per cent greater than for August of last year. This is the first monthly increase, in comparison with the like month of the preceding year, since January, 1932. Industrial life insurance production, proportionately forging ahead of the other classes, showed an increase of 16.9 per cent for August.

The August increase follows a series of decreases for many months, a gradual reduction of which has been in progress since last March. Starting the year with a decrease of 34.9 per cent for January, new life insurance production for all classes showed monthly decreases ranging from 27.9 per cent for March to 3.6 per cent for July. For the first eight months of 1933, new life insurance production was 18.7 per cent less than for the similar period of 1932.

These facts were revealed by a report forwarded today by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce for official use. The report summarized new business records—exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions—of 42 companies having 85 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

For these companies, the August total production of $688,620,000 contrasts with $667,918,000 for August of 1932—an increase of 3.1 per cent. New ordinary insurance amounted to $434,638,000 against $442,677,000—a decrease of 1.8 per cent. New industrial insurance amounted to $229,545,000 compared with $196,340,000—an increase of 16.9 per cent. New group insurance was $24,437,000 compared with $28,901,000—a decrease of 15.4 per cent.

For the first eight months of the year, the total new business of these companies was $5,108,073,000 this year compared with $6,368,327,000 last year—a decrease of 18.7 per cent. New ordinary insurance amounted to $3,437,835,000 compared with $4,180,738,000—a decrease of 17.8 per cent. Industrial insurance amounted to $1,531,444,000, compared with $1,765,312,000—a decrease of 13.2 per cent. Group insurance amounted to $210,794,000 compared with $422,477,000—a decrease of 50.1 per cent.

Copper Abroad

LONDON, Sept. 25—Stocks of copper in British warehouses when August ended amounted to 34,227 long tons, compared with 32,737 tons a month earlier.

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
Cambridge Savings Bank
Harvard Square
Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 2

Medford Savings Bank
29 High St. Branch, 442 Salem St.
Medford, Massachusetts
INTEREST BEGINS Oct. 2
Deposits Received by Mail
A Mutual Savings Bank having no stockholders, all profits go to the depositors.

EXECUTOR
•
TRUSTEE
We are equipped to provide careful and efficient service for every form of estate administration.
The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1812
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and Hotel Statler Building

News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Salzburg Festival

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Salzburg

THE Mozart festival was disturbed this year by the troublous tides of politics. There was an attempt to impose on musical culture in Austria the rigorous discipline applied in the fatherland of Beethoven and Wagner. This column is not concerned with politics. But it may be said that it was not surprising to see exceptionally large numbers of French, English and Italians crowding to Salzburg, desiring to uphold and encourage Austria in an act of intellectual courage. Never has the international audience of the festival been more brilliant.

The program was very elaborate this year. Under the direction of Richard Strauss, Clemens Krauss, Otto Klemperer and Bruno Walter, with such producers as Max Reinhardt, Lothar Wallerstein, Oscar Strnad and Otto Erhardt, splendid performances were given of "Cosi fan tutte," "Magic Flute," "Figaro," "Orphée," "Fidélio," "Oberon," "Tristan," "Rosenkavalier," "Helen of Egypt," "The Woman Without a Shadow," as well as of "Jedermann," given on the Cathedral square, and the important presentation of Goethe's "Faust," produced in the open air by Max Reinhardt.

The characteristic of all these performances was their extraordinary emotional power. With the same artists and producers one would not obtain the same results elsewhere. This year I saw Bruno Walter—who is certainly not the best Wagnerian conductor—give a performance of "Tristan" so profoundly moving that the whole audience was in tears.

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Salzburg, in fact, is one of those places where a special atmosphere of musical fervor and faith seems to reign. One cannot resist it. Music produced in such an atmosphere acquires a special significance.

But these performances also have their personal side and merits. If the costumes and settings are not perhaps models of good taste, there is, nevertheless, an extraordinarily artistic mise en scène. Light, particularly, is used with rare intelligence. I should like to give one example. In "Tristan" one generally suffers from the long-drawn-out second act, which takes place in almost complete darkness. Here, the producer has courageously broken with that rather childish tradition of realism which, after having created an absurd technique of pretense, continues to break the theatrical perspective, though this accommodates itself easily to the arbitrary and the conventional.

We were therefore shown characters who, one might say, gave the impression of being lighted from within rather than from without. They seemed to carry within themselves their own light. Isolde shines like a flower in the darkness of the forest and Tristan is a flame which illumines the night. The setting has only the task of reminding us that nature is still asleep, but the two actors are as luminous as their voices, and as the orchestra which radiates to the stars its passionate cry.

Let there be no protest of illogicality. There can be no question of probability when one is ready to admit that two lovers, who are hiding in a canvas forest, are accompanied by a hundred musicians in order to shriek their love until dawn. Since this arbitrary exteriorization of sentiment is accepted, there is no reason to impose on light limits which have not been applied to sound. This method of giving an emotional value is, on the contrary, very productive and rich in possibilities.

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I should also like to mention the fairylike mise en scène of "Oberon," the libretto of which, so naïvely romantic, has been transformed and rejuvenated. It is a remarkable achievement and Franz Ludwig Hörth must be highly commended for working such a wonder. Such an experiment proves that no old work is definitely out of date. Life and vitality can always be restored. "Orphée" and "The Woman Without a Shadow" have also benefited by this ingenuity. But in "Faust" it reached its full scope.

Without implying any disrespect to Goethe it is possible to hint, timidly, that in 1933, "Faust" is a rather wordy masterpiece. When it was written, those endless dissertations often represented courageous audacities. But since then they have, so to speak, become common property and we tolerate with difficulty such long discussions which bring us only that which is admitted by everyone. A performance of the whole of "Faust" in an ordinary theater would be destined to certain failure.

Max Reinhardt's cleverness consisted in linking up the numerous tableaux with cinematographic rapidity. In order to do this he staged the show in the curious courtyard of the Festspielhaus, which was the summer exercise ground of Salzburg horsemen. This courtyard has as background the enormous rock which forms the foot of the fortress. In this rock have been cut three stories of boxes, which make it into a sort of tilting ground for military or poetical tournaments. It is in this striking setting that Reinhardt produced "Faust." At the foot of the hill he built a complete village. A church, an inn, the house of Dr. Faust, a little square with its fountain, the home of Marguerite surrounded by its poetic little garden, that of Dame Marthe, the Auerbach Tavern, a public walk, a tower, the witches' den—all these seem to fit together in the most natural and logical way.

Performances are given in the open air at night. The courtyard is in deep darkness and powerful projectors light up, at the right moment, the different parts of the setting where the action is taking place. Thus the different scenes are linked together with a rapidity and ease which is that of the screen. Moreover, one can, as in the tableau of the coming out of church or of the fair, flood the whole village with a sunlike light. Thus all the fragments of philosophic dialogue are swept along in an excellent rhythm which disguises their length.

Here is a rich indication to be remembered. A clever mise en scène in the open air can completely transform a halting piece of work. Max Reinhardt has brought the most precious collaboration to Goethe. Thanks to this new presentation of classical works, Salzburg finds a way of awakening each year the sleepy fervor of innumerable art lovers and proves to us that with a little intelligence, good taste and a great deal of faith, one can stimulate the sensibility of the modern crowd, which for several years has been dangerously close to burying itself in the prosaic struggle of everyday life.

Back to Gold

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

A WEEK or two ago, about midday, a queue began to line up outside Queen's Hall for an all-Bach Promenade Concert which was to begin at 8 o'clock that evening. In a short time the people waiting numbered several hundred. Every seat had already been sold and those who waited knew that if they were fortunate enough to get into the hall the privilege of listening meant standing for another three hours or so. They confirmed a fact which Promenade audiences, in particular, have made increasingly clear during the last few years—that in London, at any rate, Bach is now the most popular of composers. Wagner has been deposed as years ago he himself deposed Tchaikovsky. The big public has claimed for its own a composer who used to be regarded as preëminently a musicians' musician.

It used to be said that the music of Bach was less accessible at a first hearing than that of any other composer. A common criticism alleged that "it sounded like five-finger exercises," as no doubt it did to those who could not easily follow the repetition and metamorphosis of his themes or listen to several simultaneous melodies. Obviously the larger musical public now finds the language which Bach derived from Frescobaldi, Buxtehude, Pachelbel, Walther and others, just as intelligible as that of other great classical masters. Even Bach's ingenious formulæ and "word-painting" in the choral works no longer seem to hinder the average listener from perceiving and sharing the rich emotional content of his musical ideas.

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In his decorative conception of "line" there is really nothing unnatural or artificial. On the contrary, it is, as Debussy pointed out, "infinitely truer than the poor little human cries to which lyrical drama tries to give utterance. Above all, such music retains all its nobility." It soars above all sentimentality. "In Bach's music it is not the character of the melody that moves us, but its curve. Oftener still it is the parallel movement of several lines whose meeting, be it fortuitous or unanimous, calls forth emotion." In a word, the musical arabesque, with its free play of line, leads the listener back to that which is the basic element of every mode of art—form.

Familiarity with Bach's music—the Promenades themselves must be given great credit for the opportunities they have given for many years—may have much to do with its extraordinary popularity in London at present. But perhaps there are other more general and less apparent reasons. The end of the nineteenth century was marked, as everybody knows, by a reaction against the Romantic movement and program music. Everywhere the younger generation of composers began to talk of a return to classical ideals. "Neo-classicism" became the fashion. It would be too unkind to ask what has become of it now. Audiences, no less than composers, reflect the tendencies of their period, if less promptly. When about the end of 1914 Busoni gave a Bach recital in Berlin—this was the first time any pianist had done such a thing there—it was received with what Professor Dent mildly calls "discourteous ingratitude." But today the paradox undoubtedly exists that in many respects we are nearer musically to the eighteenth century than to the nineteenth.

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On the other hand, there are observers who see in the flight to classicism merely another indication that contemporary music has lost touch with popular taste. And it must be admitted that this view receives some support from the present Promenade season. Guido Pannain, for example, believes that the separation of popular sentiment and musical progress began with the new conception of æsthetic values. "Music became the prey of isolated cliques whose musical taste was intellectual rather than intuitive. . . . It was an objective conception, the essence of which lay in the technical appreciation of music as a detached combination of sounds—not as an expression of emotional experience." To him the "enormous error" of the new musicians was their repugnance to being thought emotional and the desire to free themselves at any cost from subjection to romantic ideals. Nietzsche expressed the same view when he said: "I am afraid I am too much of a musician not to be a romanticist!"

Yet the "new" æsthetic is strikingly like that which Debussy and countless others have found in old Bach: the "joy, unalloyed by literature or sentiment, due to some extent to the contemplation of a work that is an outstanding example in line, ornament and decoration." Obviously it all depends on the æsthetic quality of the line, ornament and decoration, and until contemporary composers—with more public, seen and unseen, than they know what to do with—surprise us with new beauty it is no bad thing if, in the meantime, the crowd returns to the musical "gold standard" stabilized by Johann Sebastian Bach.

The Abstractionists, Lucidly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SIDELIGHTS on the modernist movement in art run all through Gertrude Stein's new book, "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas" (New York: Harcourt, Brace, $3.50). To abstract, then, some of her observations upon the abstractionists who have so long gathered at her house, 27 rue de Fleurus, Paris, for talk far into the night. In view of the usually confused interpretations that have made it difficult for the layman to gain any clear notion of the modernists' objectives, Miss Stein's simple, casual statements of the several artists' aims come as illumination and refreshment.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Still-Life by Pablo Picasso, Reproduced From "Modern French Painting: The Modernists From Matisse to De Ségonzac," translated From the French of Adolphe Basler and Charles Kunstler (Payson); an Example of the Type of Art Discussed in the Accompanying Article.

Miss Stein explained the seating arrangements at one of her luncheons as due to her desire to make the painters happy. She placed each one opposite his own picture. On the walls were canvases by Cézanne, Matisse, Renoir and Picasso, among others. Later she concentrated on Cézanne and Picasso. Picasso remarked that he painted better than Toulouse-Lautrec. One of the Cézannes, containing patches of bare canvas, was a finished picture—according to Alfy Maurer—because it had a frame on it. When somebody objected that Gertrude Stein did not look like Picasso's portrait of her, he said that in time she would. She posed 80 or 90 times for this picture.

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When Picasso became rich he bought back his own pictures. Matisse painted a still-life when he was so poor that he worked on it in a cold room so that the fruit would not spoil before the picture was finished. He painted on it in an overcoat and gloves all winter. Cézanne came to his "unfinishedness" and distortion of necessity; Matisse by intention. Gertrude Stein was never interested in Derain's pictures. Although they had a sense of space, for her they had neither life, depth nor solidity.

One day Picasso painted out the head of his portrait of Gertrude Stein. He said he could no longer see her when he looked. The portrait was left like that until the day he returned from his journey to Spain. Without having seen her for a long time he painted the head in again from memory. It was Matisse who introduced Picasso to Negro sculpture. When Matisse and Picasso exchanged pictures they each chose the least interesting example of the other's work. Derain and Braque were "completely influenced" by Picasso's work.

* * *

When Matisse intimated that Gertrude Stein had lost interest in his work she told him that there was nothing within him that fought itself, whereas before his instinct was to produce antagonism in others which stimulated him to attack. "But now they follow." Cézanne's way of cutting up the sky into spaces rather than cubes is likened by her to war-time camouflage. Cubism she holds to have been a Spanish conception. Americans and Spanish, alone among western peoples, can realize abstraction. In the early cubist pictures Picasso and Juan Gris forced the painted surface to measure up to something rigid, such as a printed letter. It was at the height of Picasso's friendship with Braque that they began putting musical instruments into their pictures.

Painters who do not solve their painting problems in painting human beings do not solve them at all. The human being essentially is not paintable. Picasso learned the Russian alphabet and put some of the letters into his pictures. The surréalistes vulgarized Picabia as Delaunay and his followers and the futurists vulgarized Picasso. Picabia conceived the problem of the line that should have the vibration of a musical sound. He seeks to achieve the disembodied by presenting the human form in a tenuous fashion. Marcel Duchamp applied this idea mathematically in his "Nude Descending a Staircase." (When this picture was shown in the United States 20 years ago it was called by one writer "Avalanche of Shingles.") The surréalistes took the manner for the matter, as is the way of vulgarizers. They accepted line as already vibrant, and thus able of itself to inspire them. The vibrancy of a line depends upon the emotion of the object which compels the vibration.

Picasso's creative activity has been dominated in turn by Spanish, Negro and Russian rituals, made over into his own image. Anybody can understand the two incomprehensibles, James Joyce and Braque. When young painters complain that Gertrude Stein changes her mind about their work she replies that when paintings disappear into the wall and she cannot see them any more then, naturally, they go out of the door. She says a picture is either worth 300 francs or 3000. She has had enough of knowing young painters; now she is content to know young painting. E. C. S.

Courage and Modern War

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

LYRIC THEATER—"The Ace," a play in three acts, by Herman Rossmann, English adaptation by Miles Malleson, produced Aug. 24, 1933.

Taillefer, the Norman minstrel, flung his sword into the air, and caught it as it fell, as he rode singing into the battle at Hastings; Henry V appears to have looked on Agincourt very much in the light of a picnic, and William III, a morose and gloomy man by nature, became almost gay and cheerful when the bullets whistled round his head.

The hero of Mr. Rossmann's play, "The Ace," is not like any of these protagonists of ancient warfare. Though he has just achieved his forty-ninth victory in single combat over British airmen, Rittmeister Kurt von Ragen is "distill'd almost to jelly with the act of fear." Yet he is undoubtedly a brave man. But between Von Hagen's courage, a difficult and complex phenomenon, and that of Henry and William, lighthearted and spontaneous, there seems to be no common factor, no connecting link. They are kings, and he is an ace; but if they met there would be no bridge between them.

* * *

Yet here a doubt intrudes. Is the difference between the attitudes of the careless minstrel Taillefer and the wracked Von Hagen not so much a difference between their personal brands of courage as between the kinds of war in which that courage was displayed? Would Von Hagen have been comparatively cheerful at Hastings? Would Taillefer have felt like singing as he took off for his fiftieth fight in the air? It is a defect of "The Ace" that it tells us nothing about Von Hagen except his fear of defeat in battle. Yet with all its polixity on this topic it does not make clear whether this apprehension is a spontaneous manifestation of Von Hagen's nature, or whether it is the inevitable effect of the conditions of modern warfare.

Consequently we never quite know what to make of the play. At times it seems like a sympathetic and intimate study of a particular kind of courage; at others, it more closely approximates to a demonstration that the conditions of modern warfare are so relentlessly exacting that no ordinary human qualities can be expected not to crack up under the strain. On the whole, the latter seems the truer view. For it is incredible that had Von Hagen always been in the mental and physical condition in which he is seen during the play, he could possibly have had a tale of 49 victories to his credit. What the author finally says is not "Even a man like Von Hagen can behave very bravely," but "Even a very brave man, after four years of modern fighting, will behave like Von Hagen."

* * *

It is a statement worth making; for it shows the horror and sordidness of war without degrading human nature. It takes away the specious romance that hangs around the figure of the sensationally successful fighting man without in the slightest degree detracting from his personal integrity and courage. It does this in the second and third acts with a fine sense of theatrical and dramatic values.

In the first of these there is a moving scene in which a soldier up from the lines, played by Mr. Wilfred Lawson, dazed with fatigue, gives form and pressure to the long terror and anxiety of the trenches, only to be rounded on by Mr. Raymond Massey as Von Hagen with as finely delivered a piece of rhetoric as can currently be heard on the London stage. Throughout Mr. Massey is superlatively good; his performance in this play will add several cubits to his reputation. H. H.

Good Theater Is Not Good Cinema

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

ONE sure criterion of any work of art is, Is it true to its medium? An etching that forgoes beauty of line for the sake of the mass effects that may be obtained in a mezzotint is not a veritable etching. No true water color imitates the solid colors of an oil painting. Nor is musical composition at its best when it attempts to get effects that may be best achieved in descriptive prose. One might almost say that a film that has the appearance of being a photograph of a stage play is not worthy of the name motion picture; but two new films recently opened in New York approach cinema form.

Eugene O'Neill's drama, "Emperor Jones," has been filmed under the direction of Dudley Murphy. It is significant chiefly as proving that a motion picture of the standardized Hollywood style can be made independently in New York. Curiously enough, the preliminary part of the story, dealing with the rise of Brutus Jones, Pullman porter, is more entertaining than the final scenes, which are the direct transference to the screen of Mr. O'Neill's play. These scenes are not suitable to the motion picture because they were designed for use on the stage and depend upon lighting and color effects that the film cannot achieve. Instead of "the nameless fears" that O'Neill used to heighten the forebodings of the deposed emperor in his flight through the jungle, the film resorts to conventional double exposure effects which bring back to Jones's memory scenes of his life in the United States before he escaped from prison.

* * *

The unsatisfactory effect of these final scenes is further increased by Mr. Paul Robeson's inability to act them in all their implications. What he does essentially is to recite and intone his lines; and only when he is singing does he seem completely at ease. It is, of course, as a singer that Mr. Robeson has established himself as a public artist.

The early scenes present a revival meeting that is reminiscent of "Run, Little Chillun'." These are well done in their portrayal of the ecstasy of the dancing and singing Negroes. Mr. Robeson leads the congregation in a spiritual that is heightened in effect by the waving hands of the congregation. There is heartiness and authority in Mr. Robeson's participation in the episodes in a Harlem dance hall and in the incidents aboard the Pullman car. This part of the picture seems within his range of expression.

The dialogue provided by Du Bose Heyward is of first-rate quality for use in a talkie. Seldom are the scenes over written and always the basic element is fast-moving action. One of Mr. Robeson's most effective songs is in the yard of a prison, when he leads the rhythmic strokes of the stone-breaking hammers. Much is made of photographic effects in the play of light and shade on the dark bodies of the Negroes.

* * *

Mr. Moss Hart also did a good job of dialogue writing for the film version of "The Masquerader." Never is the action held up for the sake of clever but dramatically pointless chatter. Mr. Ronald Colman plays two parts in this picture, that of the decadent member of Parliament who wants to disappear from the world and that of his cousin, who as a leader writer for a newspaper has been dealing in the national questions that the other man seeks to run away from.

Mr. Richard Wallace directed this picture with a clear-cut feeling for the essential thing and would seem to have had a part in assembling the film, because it proceeds with a fine avoidance of all that is repetitious and redundant. He sometimes makes use of effects that would be possible only on the screen, as when he shows closeups of handclasps and marching feet and quivering shoulders, instead of the complete forms that the stage is compelled to deal with.

Miss Elissa Landi, Mr. Halliwell Hobbes, Mr. Claude King and Mr. David Torrence all appear to good effect in this picture. Always the director uses them to project emotional and mental effects instead of exploiting his cast as personalities. The result of this treatment is a film that achieves tensity of suspense in the final scenes when the impersonation of one man by another becomes known. Mr. Colman differentiates the two characters sharply in his appearance, in his manner of moving about and in the quality of his tones.

The picture is particularly agreeable in its continual occupation with people of good manners and there are many comedy touches arising from the difficulty the Masquerader has in fitting himself into the life of his cousin without betraying himself. E. C. S.

'Thunder Over Mexico'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

HOW a motion picture that was designed to get its effects in a series of novel optical images may be twisted into a trite Hollywood movie is illustrated in the mangled version of Eisenstein's "Que Viva Mexico!" that is being released under the title of "Thunder Over Mexico." The Russian director spent something over a year in Mexico and Yucatan making a historical picture that was to depict in four parts the Toltec, Aztec, Mayan and Spanish colonial civilizations. Some 200,000 feet of film was exposed by the camera man, Edouard Tisse, constituting, by all reports, a magnificent example of photographic composition. Eisenstein had to leave the United States before he could accomplish the cutting and assembling of the film, and his offers to do this work abroad were declined, it is said by the backers of the enterprise.

Now, two years later, "Thunder Over Mexico" has been assembled by a cutter working so closely within the conventional formula that this "epic" of the Mexican people becomes simply the unpleasant story of one Mexican peon's misery under the feudalism of the Diaz régime. The peon's bride is seized by one of the aristocracy. When the peon protests he becomes an object of brutal persecution that ends fatally in a scene so revolting that many persons closed their eyes rather than look at it during the first public showing of "Thunder Over Mexico" at the New School for Social Research on the evening of Sept. 18. So unfavorable was the reception of the mutilated version of Eisenstein's scheme that many persons hissed the film at the end.

In the assembling of the picture no respect for the film as a medium and little understanding of Eisenstein's apparent objective were indicated. Where he evidently intended to pick the best flashes from his detailed record of the man hunt, and the later execution by galloping horses of men buried in sand to their necks, the assembler of "Thunder Over Mexico" has chosen to use long sequences of these episodes in the manner of a Hollywood chase scene and an orgy of cruelty.

What the picture might be if it had been assembled by somebody intent on following the original plan, it was possible to imagine from bits of the powerful and beautiful camera work — argosies of cumulus clouds, great stretches of plain, remains of Mayan pyramids, snow-capped peaks, primitive carvings, examples of the several surviving racial strains, close-ups of spectacular maguey and cactus plants, fiestas, picturesque costumes, magnificent Indian and Mexican peasant types, social customs, processions, superb horsemanship, revolutionary warfare.

Instead of the Eisenstein ending—according to one of his spokesmen showing a Mexico of tomorrow "with the worker and the peon in control and the descendants of the Mayans triumphant"—the film ends with a few flashes of smiling workers in attendance upon great machines. According to the original announcements, the film was to include a record of the folk music of the people photographed, but "Thunder Over Mexico" is fitted largely with a compilation of arranged orchestral effects in a score that has no essential Mexican flavor. E. C. S.

Two Melodramas

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"Heat Lightning," a melodrama by Leon Abrams and George Abbott, was presented at the Booth Theater beginning Sept. 15. It is an effective theatrical yarn about a woman who keeps a gas station and café on the desert. She is confronted by a man out of her past, yields to him again, and then shoots him when he attempts to steal some of her guests' valuables. There are numerous bright comic incidents, but the play's entertainments are obscured by the miscasting of the two leading rôles.

"Double Door," a melodrama by Elizabeth McFadden, presented at the Ritz Theater beginning Sept. 21, tells a strong story about a millionaire matriarch who rules her family autocratically, even going to the limit of locking her brother's bride in a vault with the intent of getting rid of her. Authoritative stage management might have achieved a sufficiently exciting performance to put the play over, but fell so far short that the audience at the Saturday matinée tittered at some of the more thrilling scenes.

Sydney Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Mr. Moore-MacMahon gave a violin recital July 4 at the Conservatorium Hall. The program was well chosen, logically arranged and admirably performed. The most interesting interpretations were those of Mozart's Concerto in D and Handel's Sonata in D. Mrs. Myra Collins was a helpful accompanist.

On July 11, at the Town Hall, Philip Hargrave gave his eleventh concert before an enthusiastic audience. The assisting artists at the Philip Hargrave recitals were Mr. John Dudley, tenor, and Mr. Frank Hutchens, pianist.

On July 11 John Brownlee opened his concert season in Sydney at the Assembly Hall, Wynyard Square a new structure on the site of old Scots Church. Mr. Brownlee, Miss Rita Miller, soprano, and Mr. Raymond Lambert, pianist, were obviously living in the world of thought created by the chosen music. The quality of Mr. Brownlee's voice, his excellent breath control and his fine enunciation made his items altogether satisfying.

On July 15, Mr. Peter Dawson opened a series of concerts in the Town Hall which extended to Aug. 10 and included seven evening performances and two matinées with large and enthusiastic audiences. Mr. Dawson's voice control and artistry life the simple thought expressed in popular numbers to an artistic height very pleasing to listen to.

The solo pianist with Mr. Dawson was Mr. Tapia-Caballero, the Chilean pianist, an artist whose ideas were in a different realm of thought from the baritone's. The pianist has an easy command over his instrument and expresses his thought in pastel tints with a curiously nasal tone quality. He was at his best in Manuel de Falla's "Fire Dance."

The fourth subscription concert by the Conservatorium Orchestra was held at the Conservatorium Aug. 4. The program opened with "The Marriage of Figaro" Overture. A first performance in Sydney of Hadyn's Piano Concerto in D was given. Mr. Laurence Godfrey Smith played the solo part with delicacy, charm and vivacity. Chausson's Symphony was attractively presented. Vincent d' Indy's "The Enchanted Forest" and Beethoven's "Leonore" No. 3 Overture were also on the program.

On Aug. 9 the Conservatorium String Quartet—Messrs. Walenn, Lloyd Davies, Alfred Hill and Gladstone Bell—gave its fourth concert. The program included the César Franck Quartet. Delius's Second Quartet was repeated by request. Mme. Alice Goossens Viceroy sang a group of French songs.

Leonard Shure, pianist and teacher of Germany, and assistant to Artur Schnabel, has joined the faculty of the Longy School of Music, Cambridge, Mass.

George Gershwin, the American composer, has been added to the advisory board of the Malkin Conservatory of Music, Boston.

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A. F. Levinson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MODEST indeed is the title, "Notes in Color," which announces the current exhibition of pictures at the Goodman-Walker Gallery in Copley Square, Boston. The painter, Mr. A. F. Levinson, slides easily into the front ranks of American artists. Should we be asked to select the half-dozen finest painters in America, his name would be on the list. He does not paint many pictures, nor are his canvases large; he is not heralded in headlines, monographs have not been written about him.

The modern approach to painting for many Americans was well paved. It did not require any great expenditure of effort to reach certain goals. There were stylized methods which could be learned in a season's sojourn in Paris. There was much that could be assimilated by a craftsman with wit and facility. For a few more profound performers the modern trend meant a struggle, for they wished to reach their methods by themselves.

Color as an adornment has always been used effectively by painters; as a vehicle of expression it has come into its own but recently. A great many of our painters use color to point up a picture, to provide accents and fill in dull spots. Mr. Levinson belongs to the group that uses color as building material, as a means of prompting the design, promoting rhythm, inducing an ebb and flow into the composition. For the old school a color retained its original character in the picture; for the new it loses name and identity for the sake of a new impression, as eggs and flour lose their tastes and textures when transformed into a more subtle loaf of cake.

We look from "note" to "note" and are aware of a peculiar animation. We look more closely and are astonished by the discriminate use of the palette, by the extremely judicious manner in which the artist has placed every dab of pigment. There are few strokes, and many unexpected hues. The ensemble, however, is vibrant. Small pictures, but great significance.

The serious modernist may work endlessly, exercising more and more discipline upon his brush, in order that his pictures may look casual and free. There is no sense of effort, no thickness or sluggishness, no fear to distort. Painters like Matisse and Ségonzac can convey striking beauty to a small gadget which lies upon a table. They can touch off a blossom, a glove, a bit of porcelain so that it gives the onlooker an acute sense of beauty. Mr. Levinson, without our stretching the comparison, may well be placed in their class.

While many painters travel far and wide in search of novel subject matter, he sits at home discovering beauty in the incidental and trifling. The beauty lies not in the object, but in the sensibility and craft of the artist.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Alice's Great Discovery

'Hm. The party must have been a great success. Come, tell me! Why the 'walking on air' look?"
"It was glorious! I found the answer to my problem in the Monitor. I looked up one of those tea rooms advertised and took the club there. It was too delightful for words."

One of the values of the local advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor is the confidence it justifies in advertisers as well as advertisements. It serves as an introduction from the known to the unknown. What might otherwise be "taking a chance" turns out to be a satisfying and joyous experience.

Greentree Wins At Polo, 14-13, From Templeton

Aurora and Westbury Also Score Victories in U. S. Open Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 25—The outstanding event of the polo season, the United States open championship, got under way on Saturday after two weeks' delay, with one of the most brilliant performances ever seen in that tourney of sensations. The Greentree team, organized by John Hay Whitney, with Cecil Smith as its leading performer, came from far behind in the final chukkers to win by a margin of 14 to 13, in the final seconds of an eight-chukker game, on International Field, Meadow Brook, from the 1932 champions, Templeton.

Due to the long delay and the condition of many of the fields at Meadow Brook, it was decided to shift one of the games to Sands Point, and the home team there encountered Westbury, yesterday, while Aurora was opposed by the Hurricanes, on International Field. In this game, also, a last-chukker rush by Aurora brought victory, when Seymour Knox scored three goals that were fed to him by his teammates, to end the match, 8 to 7 after the Hurricanes had led all the way.

At Sands Point, the hastily organized team called Westbury, came through the easiest victor of the series, 11 to 7, over Sands Point. There also it was the later chukkers that enabled the winners to overtake Sands Point.

Aurora is now in the final, with the two others encountering each other on Wednesday to settle the other finalist. Hurricanes will encounter Sands Point on a handicap basis on Thursday, in the first match of the Waterbury Cup series. The summary:

United States Open Polo Championship—First Round

International Field, Meadow Brook, Sept. 23

Pos.	Greentree	Templeton
No. 1	John Hay Whitney	Michael Phipps
No. 2	Cecil Smith	Winston F. C. Guest
No. 3	Gerald Balding	Stewart B. Iglehart
Back	Ivor Balding	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Greentree 14, Templeton 13. Goals—Smith 6, Whitney 4, Gerald Balding 2, Ivor Balding 2 for Greentree; Guest 5, Phipps 4, Iglehart 3, Rathborne for Templeton. Referee—Devereux Milburn. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Earle W. Hopping. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Sands Point, Sept. 24

Pos.	Westbury	Sands Point
No. 1	C. V. Whitney	Robert Lehman
No. 2	Barney Balding	E. A. S. Hopping
No. 3	H. E. Talbott Jr.	E. W. Hopping
Back	J. R. Fell	Raymond R. Guest

Score—Westbury 11, Sands Point 7. Goals—Talbott 4, Whitney 4, Balding 3 for Westbury; E. A. S. Hopping 2, E. W. Hopping 2, Lehman, Guest, by penalty 1 for Sands Point. Referee—James C. Cooley. Umpires—J. C. Rathborne and Richard Allison. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Semifinal Round

International Field, Meadow Brook, Sept. 24

Pos.	Aurora	Hurricanes
No. 1	Seymour W. Knox	Stephen Sanford
No. 2	James P. Mills	G. H. Bostwick
No. 3	E. T. Gerry	Capt. C. T. I. Roark
Back	E. J. Boeseke Jr.	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

Score—Aurora 8, Hurricanes 7. Goals—Knox 4, Mills 2, Boeseke 2 for Aurora; Sanford 2, Roark 2, Strawbridge 2, Bostwick for Hurricanes. Referee—Devereux Milburn. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and W. H. Gaylard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

English Yachtsmen Win Dinghy Series

International Dinghy Sailing Championship

Country	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst
England	4	2	69	55½
Canada	4	3	79	69
Long Island	3	4	70¼	62½
Rochester	1	3	27	52

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 25 — England, represented by the Royal Norfolk & Suffolk Yacht Club, defeated Long Island Sound yachts, representing the United States, off here Saturday in the final race of the international series for 14-foot dinghies. The races had been going on during the week. This gave the English yachtsmen the series with four victories out of six starts. Four teams were originally represented in the series; but the Rochester Yacht Club sailors withdrew after taking part in four races and the Canadians dropped out after losing to the Sound sailors. The Canadians won four out of their seven races while the Sound sailors won three out of their seven, taking two out of three from Canada and losing by the same score to England.

The final race of the series was sailed over an L-shaped course of 6½ miles. The breeze was very light until on the homeward reach. Lorna Whittlesey of the Long Island fleet was the first to finish and she won by a margin of 2m. 5s., from Mrs. H. S. Richardson of England. The summary:

England vs. Long Island

Start, 3:10. Course, 6½ Miles.

Skipper and Team	Finish
Lorna Whittlesey, Long Island	5:13:18
Mrs. H. S. Richardson, England	5:15:23
David Beale, England	5:16:31
C. F. Havemeyer, Long Island	5:19:32
Alan Colman, England	5:20:14
H. H. Anderson, Long Island	5:23:36

College Football Results

Abilene Christian 14, Amarillo 0.
Adrian 7, Manchester 6.
Arkansas 40, Ozarks 0.
Augustana 13, Iowa Wesleyan 7.
Baldwin Wallace 26, Bluffton 0.
Baltimore 25, Montclair T. 0.
California R. 34, Los Angeles J. C. R. 0.
Canisius 39, Albion 0.
Centenary 18, Louisiana Normal 0.
Clemson 6, Presbyterian 6.
Conn State 19, Cooper Union 6.
Davidson 6, Elon 0.
Davis Elkins 62, Langley Field 0.
Eau Claire T. 0, Mankato 0.
Elmhurst 12, Morton Junior 0.
Emporia 23, Ottawa 7.
Emory & Henry 20, Virginia M. C. 0.
Franklin 16, Butler 2.
Indiana State 13, Gary Junior 0.
Iowa State 14, Central 0.
Iowa S. T. 13, Columbia C. 0.
Kansas 34, Warrenburg T. 0.
Kentucky 46, Maryville 2.
Luther 18, St. Mary's 0.
Macomb T. 32, Quincy 0.
Manhattan 6, St. Bonaventure 0.
Marshall 7, Lamar 6.
McMurray 7, East Texas T. 0.
Mercer 44, Spring Hill 3.
Milligan 32, Biltmore 0.
Mississippi 6, Southwestern 6.
Moorhead T. 7, Duluth T. 7.
Mount Union 20, Marietta 0.
N. C. State 7, Catawba 0.
North Central 41, Milwaukee T. 0.
North Dakota 20, Winnipeg 12.
North Texas T. 7, Southern Method
Oakland City 19, Rose P. I. 0.
Oregon State "A" 21, S. Oregon N. 0.
Oshkosh 0, St. Norbert 0.
R. I. State 12, Brooklyn 0.
Rice 7, Texas A. & M. 0.
Santa Clara 7, California 0.
Slippery Rock 13, Westminster 6.
South Dakota 20, Yankton 0.
S. D. State 27, Northern Normal 0.
Southern California 39, Occidental 0.
Southern California 51, Whittier 0.
St. Cloud T. 12, Jamestown 6.
Stanford 27, San Jose State 0.
Stevens Point 53, Northland 0.
Stout Institute 6, Winona S. T. 0.
Superior 19, Northern S. T. 0.
South Carolina 31, Wofford 0.
Texas Aggies 38, Trinity 0.
Texas 46, Southwestern 0.
U. C. L. A. Reserves 34, L. A. Jr. 0.
U. C. L. A. 13, San Diego State 0.
Utah 61, Montana State 0.
Valparaiso 26, Eastern S. N. 0.
Vanderbilt 30, Cumberland 0.
Villanova 45, Westchester T. 0.
Virginia 7, Hampden-Snyder 7.
Virginia P. I. 7, Roanoke 0.
Washington & Lee 0, West Virginia 0.
Washington 13, Gonzaga 0.
Washington State 48, Whitman 0.
West Liberty T. 7, Danville T. 7.
Wichita 39, Friends 6.
William & Mary 12, Randolph Macon 0.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	107	69	.608
Hollywood	102	74	.580
Portland	97	72	.574
Sacramento	93	77	.547
Oakland	85	89	.489
San Francisco	75	101	.426
Missions	75	101	.426
Seattle	60	111	.351

Results Sept. 23

Missions 11, San Francisco 5.
Los Angeles 10, Hollywood 2.
Other games postponed.

Results Sept. 24

Oakland 4, Seattle 3.
Oakland 1, Seattle 0.
Missions 8, San Francisco 4.
San Francisco 5, Missions 4.
Los Angeles 8, Hollywood 7.
Hollywood 4, Los Angeles 3.
Only games played.

American League Race Practically Settled For 1933

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	97	51	.655
New York	88	56	.611
Philadelphia	77	68	.531
Cleveland	75	74	.503
Detroit	73	79	.480
Chicago	65	83	.439
Boston	60	85	.414
St. Louis	55	94	.380

Results Sept. 23

New York 16, Boston 12.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 1.
Chicago 6, Cleveland 5 (11 innings).
Detroit 5, St. Louis 3.

Results Sept. 24

Boston 10, New York 8.
Philadelphia 11, Washington 4.
Chicago 8, Cleveland 7.
Cleveland 12, Chicago 6.
Detroit 2, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 2.

Although there is still one week remaining before the regular American League season ends, the standing of the clubs this morning will, undoubtedly, remain unchanged. Washington, of course, is certain of first place. The New York Yankees, the former champions of the baseball world, are 11½ games ahead of the third-place Philadelphia Athletics. The A's in turn are four full contests in front of the fourth-place Cleveland Indians. Therefore there is little hope of a change among the first division clubs.

Detroit holds a commanding lead over the lower half of the league, but is 3½ games behind the Indians. Three and one-half contests separate Chicago and Boston who hold sixth and seventh places respectively. The St. Louis Browns bring up the rear of the standing.

The Senators were handed a pair of defeats over the week-end, both from the Philadelphia Athletics. However, as Manager Joe Cronin is giving his reserves a chance to show their ability, American League fans are not paying too much attention to these defeats. The Giants are also losing more often than they are winning.

The individual batting race is practically settled, with Jimmy Foxx too far ahead to be overtaken. Heinie Manush, Washington's leading batter, is having a battle with Al Simmons of the White Sox for second place. Lou Gehrig of the Yankees and Detroit's Charlie Gehringer are also within striking distance of second position. It is also Jimmy Foxx who is home-run leader. The big Philadelphia first baseman has 47 to his credit this morning, a figure 16 better than the record of Babe Ruth, who is second.

Incidentally, the so-called "experts" are saying that this is Ruth's last season. We will believe it when we see it.

Giants Vote on How To Divide Series Money

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The New York Giants today decided on the disposition of their share of the receipts of the world series they will play with Washington, American League winners, voting 26 full shares to 21 players, three coaches, the club secretary and the club trainer. The split is subject to the approval of Kenesaw M. Landis, baseball commissioner.

In addition to the full shares voted the 21 players, including the incapacitated Johnny Vergez, Jim Tierney, club secretary, the three coaches, Clarke, Frank Snyder and Al Smith and the club trainer, Willie Schaeffer, several other players the club attachés were voted partial shares.

John Salveson, a pitcher, and Harry Danning, a catcher, both of whom are eligible for the series were voted half shares and quarter shares will be given to Charlie Dressen, infield reserve and Bill Shores, recently recalled pitcher; Henry Fabian, ground keeper, was voted $1000; Fred Logan, clubhouse man $800 and his assistant, Eddie Logan, $200; George Croy, the batboy, will get $500.

Shatters Outboard Record

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25 (AP)—Shattering the world's record for the distance in Class P competition, Paul Hyatt of Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday captured the classic Sir Thomas Lipton trophy, prized honor among amateur outboard motorboat racers. Taking two of the three heats in the trophy competition, he outdistanced four other contenders in the feature competition of the annual two-day Eastern and American Power Boat Association outboard championship regatta. Samuel H. Crooks '35, all-round intercollegiate champion from Rutgers, who lives at Rumson, N. J., was crowned in the B and C classes, the only double title winner in the regatta. Jim Nunnelley, Detroit, sped off with the P class title and Tommy Tyson, Chestnut Hill, Penna., took class A honors. Hyatt's world record came in the second heat of the Lipton Cup competition after he finished a poor fourth in the opening heat. He forced his Miss Shuffle across the line in 5m. 55.2s., for an average speed of 50.667 m. p. h., surpassing the 50.308 m. p. h. former mark Nunnelley made last July.

Kear Wins Archery Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Sept. 25—Charles Kear, champion of Connecticut, won the men's Metropolitan archery championship title here yesterday with 284 hits and 2186 points for the Metropolitan round, shot Saturday and the American round yesterday. In the American he made 89 hits and 597 points. Dorothy Duggan of Greenwich, Conn., won the women's championship. She made 305 hits and 1953 points. Jack Strasburger of Stratford, Conn., won the boy's championship with 268 hits and 1798 points. Jean Hathaway of Cos Cob, Conn., won the girl's championship with 239 hits and 1333 points.

Stanley Harris Resigns

DETROIT, Sept. 25 (AP)—Frank J. Navin, owner of the Detroit Tigers, has announced the resignation of Stanley (Bucky) Harris as manager of the team. Harris's resignation is effective at the end of this season. Navin said he preferred to have Harris remain with the club, and that he considered him a "first-class baseball man." Navin also said that the resignation had come so suddenly that the Tigers had been given no opportunity to think of a possible successor. Harris said that he had no plans for next year, but that he had hopes of remaining in the American League.

Detroit Trades With Buffalo

FORT ERIE, Ont. Sept. 25 (AP)—In a deal engineered over the week-end, "Gamey" Lederman, thumping defenseman of Buffalo Bisons, champions of the International Hockey League, was traded to Detroit Red Wings of the National League for three players. Lederman, one of the Bison "originals," first performed for them in 1928, after he had starred for the New Hamburg team in the Ontario Hockey Association. The other trio who figured in the trade are Bob Davis, burly defenseman; Johnny Newman and Charles "Tip" O'Neil, both forwards.

Miss Burke Breaks Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 25—Margaret Burke of this city won the New England A. A. U. women's discus-throwing championship here, Saturday, with a new record of 113ft. 5½in. The former record was 103ft. made by Rena McDonald of the Alphus Club, defending champion, who was second with 100ft. 1in. Ilene Brennan, Brockton, was third with 74ft. 10in.

Perry Retains Tennis Title On Pacific Coast

Dorothy Round, England, Captures the Women's Singles Crown

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry, champion of the United States, retained his Pacific Southwest tennis championship Saturday by defeating Jiro Sato, steady Japanese star, at his own game.

The British Davis Cup star stood on the baseline through the greater share of the match and displayed a consistency that out-steadied one of the most persistently steady players in the game. The scores were 6—4, 1—6, 6—3, 7—5.

A capacity crowd of 4000 saw Perry salt away the deciding set with three sparkling placements in the twelfth game, although he had turned his ankle and was slipping badly at the finish.

Perry Conservative

Usually the sensational type of player, Perry stuck to conservative tennis and matched his stoical opponent shot for shot. As a result, although he won three of the four sets, his point total was only 20 placements as compared with his vanquished foe's 18 and, while he was guilty of 63 nets against 56, only 38 of his shots went outside the court. This was where Sato fell down, for 69 outs were chalked against him.

Within one game of victory, Perry threw caution to the winds. With the score 15-all he rushed the net on three occasions and each time smashed over placements which caught Sato out of position.

Dorothy E. Round of England defeated Alice I. Marble of San Francisco to win the women's singles title, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Round, accurate with her drives, spent most of the match on the baseline, waiting the opportunity to force her opponent into errors.

Miss Ryan and Vines Win

After he had taped his ankle in the locker room Perry came back to play the mixed doubles final with Miss Round and was a party to a sound lacing, 6—1, 6—1, by H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena and Elizabeth M. Ryan of England.

Perry didn't favor the injured ankle particularly. It was more that Miss Ryan and Vines, United States mixed doubles champions, teamed together too well for their opponents.

C. Gene Mako, 17-year-old University of Southern California sophomore, won the junior boys' singles championship yesterday when he upset Donald Budge of San Francisco, the United States titleholder, 6—3, 7—5.

Budge defeated himself with his errors. The victory came as revenge for Mako, since it was the San Francisco youth who defeated the young Trojan in the finals of the national championship this summer.

Stoefen and Vines Win

Southern California's two tall tennis stars, Lester R. Stoefen and Vines, won the men's doubles championship ye terday without difficulty over John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia and Gerald D. Stratford of San Francisco. The score was 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

From the outset there was little question of the outcome. Vines, a former men's doubles champion, and Stoefen, who shared the 1933 title, presented too much strength for their opponents. They took a three-game lead in the first set, then held service the rest of the way to win.

In the second set they held service until the seventh game, when they started a three-game rally to run out the points and take a commanding lead at two sets to none.

Winners Cocksure

A bit cocksure of their superiority, Stoefen and Vines lapsed a bit and dropped the third set, more on their own errors than on the play of their opponents.

Van Ryn and Stratford broke through Vines' service in the fourth game, lost Stratford's service and then in the sixth broke through Stoefen. From that point they went on to win.

Returning to their rushing-smashing type of play in the fourth set, Stoefen and Vines threatened to break through and then accomplished the task in the tenth game at the expense of Stratford's service, to win the match. Two placements and a double fault constituted the last three points that brought them the championship.

Vines and Stoefen previously had defeated Sato and Ryosuke Nunoi, Japanese team, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4, to go into the finals.

Little World Series Standing

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	1	0	1.000
Columbus	0	1	.000

Result Sept. 24

Buffalo 7, Columbus 6.

Buffalo Wins Opening Game

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 25 (AP) — Continuing the pace started 12 days ago which carried them through two playoff series, the Buffalo Bisons, champions of the International League, won the first game of the little world series yesterday by a 7-to-6 victory over the Columbus Red Birds, American Association pennant winners. A crowd of 10,500 saw the Bisons land on the delivery of Big Bill Lee, Columbus' leading pitcher, in the early innings and drive him to the showers in the fifth. He allowed 10 hits, including a home run.

Ranger to Train in Canada

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Lester Patrick, president and manager of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, Stanley Cup winners, today announced the team would train in the Montreal Forum this year. The players have been ordered to report Oct. 20. Last year the Rangers trained at Lake Placid, N. Y.

Record for Stella Walsh

LWOW, Poland, Sept. 25 (AP)—Stella Walsh bettered the world's record for the 60-meter dash for women yesterday. She was clocked in 7.3s., as against the listed mark of 7.6s. established by Mlle. Radideau of France in 1926 and equaled by Miss Walsh in 1929.

Dressen Is Eligible

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—With the consent of the Washington Senators, Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis today placed Charles Dressen, infielder, on the New York Giant list of eligibles for the World Series.

Visitors Win Soccer Match

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—In a fast-moving game, the Audux Italiano soccer team of Santiago, Chile, defeated an All-Star team from the National League, 2 to 0, here yesterday.

Fiddian Scores Two Aces; Loses Match

By the Associated Press

Newcastle, N. Ire., Sept. 25

ONE of the most unusual records in the history of golf stood today to the credit of Eric W. Fiddian.

The 23-year-old English internationalist scored two holes in one in the stress of championship competition here Saturday, yet lost the match.

Fiddian's strange performance came on the County Down course, where Jack McLean, Scottish title-holder, retained his Irish open amateur championship by beating the Englishman, 3 and 2.

Fiddian made his first hole in one at the seventh, a one-shotter of 128 yards, the Briton's mashie niblick tee shot bouncing onto the green and into the hole. On the second round of the 36-hole match, Fiddian scored another hole in one at the fourteenth, a 205-yard hole. He used a No. 2 iron and the ball dropped nicely to the green and rolled into the cup.

McLean compiled approximate medal cards of 73—65—138 to 74—63—137 for Fiddian. The Scotsman led by two holes after the morning round.

Braves Hopeful Of Climbing Into Fourth Position

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	89	58	.605
Pittsburgh	85	66	.563
Chicago	84	68	.553
St. Louis	81	69	.540
Boston	79	70	.530
Brooklyn	63	84	.429
Philadelphia	57	89	.390
Cincinnati	58	92	.387

Results Sept. 23

Philadelphia 5, Boston 4.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 7, New York 4.
Brooklyn 3, New York 0.
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 9, St. Louis 3.

Results Sept. 24

New York 6, Boston 5 (10 innings).
Boston 5, New York 2.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 4 (10 innings).
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 1.
Cincinnati 1, Chicago 0.
Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 7.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 2.

Now that Bill Terry and his New York Giants have the National League pennant safely tucked away in their clubhouse at the Polo Grounds, what interest that remains in the baseball race is settled around four clubs—Chicago, Pittsburgh, Boston and St. Louis. This morning the Pirates are in second place, one and one-half games ahead of the third-place Cubs. The Cardinals are two full contests in back of the Cubs, while the Braves are only one and one-half games away from the Cards and a first-division berth.

As the teams turn down the final lane of the 1933 season, the Cubs are still hopeful of overtaking the Pirates. The Braves are struggling to finish in the first division for the first time in a number of years. If first Randy Moore and then Wally Berger, the Tribe's leading sluggers, had not been forced out of the lineup, the club would be among the select group right now. The loss of Moore especially caused the downfall of the team when it was in the thick of the pennant battle with the Giants several weeks ago.

Meanwhile, the Giants are marking time until Oct. 3, when they will open their series with the Washington Senators, to determine who shall hold the baseball championship of the world. Terry is giving most of his regulars a much-needed rest. Blondy Ryan, young shortstop, being the only "first-stringer" to see regular duty. Brooklyn handed the champs two defeats on Saturday and the Braves held them to an even split in a doubleheader, but Terry isn't fighting for victories at this time of the year. He has all he needs in the regular season's play and is now looking ahead for the series with the Senators.

Chuck Klein of the Phillies has the individual batting title clinched, and Virgil Davis, his team mate, is quite certain of second place. Bill Terry, Wes Schulmerich of the Phillies and Tony Piet of Pittsburgh are battling for third place on the list. Klein is also the home-run leader. His nearest rival, Wally Berger, will not play any more this season.

Laffoon Wins Title

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 25 (AP)—Ky Laffoon, a young Denver professional, today was the Nebraska open golf champion with a card of 276, 12 under par for the 72 holes. Harry Cooper, Chicago pro, was second as play ended yesterday with 279 and Joe Paletti, Chicago, and Macdonald Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., tied for third place with scores of 285. Next came Jim Foulis of Hinsdale, Ill., with 286; John Rodgers, Denver, 289, and Clarence Yockey, of Kansas City, 291. Johnny Goodman of Omaha, the national open champion, led the amateurs with a score of 292 and won the award for the non-professionals. Rodney Bliss Jr. of Omaha, was next in this class with 293.

Dixie Series Championship Playoff

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Antonio	2	2	.500
New Orleans	2	2	.500

Result Sept. 24

New Orleans 5, San Antonio 2.

New Orleans Ties Series

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 25 (AP)—New Orleans of the Southern Association defeated San Antonio of the Texas League, 5 to 2, yesterday in the fourth game of the Dixie Series. The game, the first played here in the series, tied the count at two victories each. Rose, New Orleans left hander, hit two home runs.

Ulster Finally Triumphs

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Sept. 25 (AP)—A crowd of 45,000 persons, including Professor Eamon de Valera, saw Cavan defeat Galway, two goals and five points to one goal and four points, to capture the Irish national Gaelic football championship at Croke Park yesterday. It was the first title victory for Ulster in the history of the game. It was a hard game on a rain-swept field. Cavan gained a decisive advantage in the first half, scoring two goals and three points against Galway's three points. Galway rallied strongly in the second half, but could not overcome its rival's lead.

National Professional Football League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Portsmouth	2	0	0	38	7	1.000
Chicago Bears	1	0	0	14	7	1.000
New York	1	0	1	30	19	.500
Boston	0	1	0	7	7	.000
Green Bay	0	1	1	14	21	.000
Chi Cardinals	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	21	.000
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	2	23	.000

Results Sept. 24

Chicago Bears 14, Green Bay 7.
Portsmouth 17, New York 7.

Portsmouth And Blackburn Rovers Lead Soccer Race

Leading Teams British Association Football Standing

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

English League—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals F	Goals A	Pts
Portsmouth	3	3	1	10	5	9
Blackburn Rovers	4	1	2	16	11	9
Huddersfield Town	3	2	2	15	14	8
Leicester City	3	2	2	13	9	8
Tottenham Hotspur	3	2	2	11	8	8
Aston Villa	4	0	3	13	11	8
Sunderland	3	1	3	17	8	7
Derby	2	3	1	11	7	7
Leeds United	3	1	2	14	9	7
Birmingham	2	3	2	8	5	7

Second Division

Port Vale	5	0	2	14	8	10
Fulham	5	0	2	11	8	10
Bolton Wanderers	5	0	2	17	13	10
Preston North End	5	0	2	16	14	10
Notts County	4	1	2	12	8	9
Grimsby Town	4	0	3	17	8	8
Hull City	3	2	2	12	10	8
Bradford	3	0	3	14	14	8
West Ham United	3	1	3	22	17	7
Southampton	3	1	3	12	10	7

Third Division—Northern Section

Chesterfield	6	0	1	21	7	12
Barnsley	5	1	0	21	3	11
Hartlepools United	5	1	1	17	8	11
Tranmere Rovers	4	2	1	15	7	10
Doncaster Rovers	4	1	2	13	8	9
Stockport County	4	1	2	16	11	9
Barrow	3	3	1	14	10	9
Crewe Alexandra	3	2	2	15	11	8
New Brighton	3	2	2	10	8	8
Halifax Town	3	2	2	11	8	8

Third Division—Southern Section

Norwich City	5	1	1	20	7	11
Aldershot Town	3	4	0	9	5	10
Charlton Athletic	4	2	1	17	11	10
Crystal Palace	4	2	2	16	12	10
Bristol Rovers	4	1	2	12	8	9
Cardiff City	3	3	1	11	8	9
Luton Town	3	2	3	19	16	8
Swindon Town	3	2	2	11	10	8
Queen's Park Rangers	4	0	3	10	9	8

Scottish League—First Division

Motherwell	9	0	0	23	4	18
Glasgow Rangers	7	2	1	34	9	16
Kilmarnock	6	2	2	28	16	14
Queen's Park	6	1	2	19	13	13
Dundee	5	1	3	18	6	11
Hearts	4	3	1	24	12	11
Ayr	5	1	4	26	37	11
St. Johnstone	3	4	2	13	8	10
Aberdeen	5	0	4	24	18	10
Falkirk	4	2	4	21	23	10

Second Division

Dunfermline	5	1	1	19	9	11
Arbroth	5	0	2	22	7	10
Greenock Morton	5	0	2	13	7	10
King's Park	4	2	1	22	14	10
St. Bernard	4	1	2	15	9	9
Forfar Athletic	4	1	2	20	12	9
Stenhousemuir	4	1	2	14	14	9
Albion Rovers	3	2	2	14	9	8
East Stirling	3	2	2	16	14	8
East Fife	4	0	3	12	14	8

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP) — Portsmouth and the Blackburn Rovers led in the English League, First Division, Saturday as many of the favorites dropped decisions to rival teams. Portsmouth's 1-to-0 victory over Sheffield United and the Rovers' 3-to-1 defeat of Sheffield Wednesday left the two winners tied for first place, each with nine points.

The Tottenham Hotspurs and Huddersfield, previously grouped at the top of the standing, lost their games Saturday, the Hotspurs bowing to Liverpool, 3 to 0, and Huddersfield losing to Wolverhampton Wanderers, 5 to 2.

Arsenal, league champion, dropped a 3-to-1 decision to Everton, and Sunderland, Manchester City and Stoke, all well up among the leaders, also lost their games.

The 6-to-0 lacing West Ham United gave Preston North End enabled Port Vale, Bolton Wanderers and Fulham to overtake Preston, previously alone in the first position in the second division. Now all four have 10 points.

Port Vale beat Grimsby Town, 2 to 1; Bolton took Brentford, 3 to 2, and Fulham got the only goal in its game with Lincoln City.

Norwich City edged into a point lead in the Third Division, Southern Section, when Exeter City and Crystal Palace, previous leaders, lost their games. Norwich beat Luton Town, 4 to 0.

Tilden Beats Cochet In Straight Sets

PARIS, Sept. 25 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d today defeated Henri Cochet in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, to give the United States three matches and victory in a Franco-American professional tennis series. It was the first meeting between the former Davis Cup rivals since the cup campaign of 1930.

Tilden smothered his old rival with a display of tennis reminiscent of other years, firing his cannonball service and forehand drive rythmically to keep Cochet continually on the run.

Bruce P. Barnes today defeated Martin Plaa, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

The opening singles matches of the series Friday were divided, Barnes losing to Cochet, while Tilden defeated Plaa.

With the series already won by Tilden's victory over Cochet, he and Barnes made the final result 4 to 1 in matches as they finished out the doubles match with Cochet and Plaa to win 6—2, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4. The match was postponed yesterday because of rain with the Americans leading 4—1 in the third set.

Amos 'n' Andy Office Machine at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — An antique typewriter once given to Amos 'n' Andy of radio fame for their taxicab office has become a permanent exhibit in the Museum of Science and Industry here. "The boys" turned it over to the museum when they heard that the new institution needed a few old instruments to fill out its sequence of writing machines.

The machine given by the officials of the "Fresh Air Taxicab Company" is a model in use before the turn of the century. It has a double keyboard, one for capitals, the other for lower case.

Stenographers are invited to try out the finger exercises of their predecessors on the old machine when they visit the museum.

Mrs. Hurd Wins Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club, United States women's golf champion in 1909 and 1910, won the Berthellyn Cup women's golf tournament on Saturday for the fourth time in the 22 years of competition by defeating Jane McCullough of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, 3 and 1, in the 18-hole final. Mrs. Hurd's other Berthellyn Cup victories were scored in 1911, 1922 and 1923.

Rise in Gas Production

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The American Natural Gas Association reports that sales of manufactured and natural gas in August amounted to 77,296,700,000 cubic feet, an increase of 4.4 per cent over the corresponding month of 1932. This is the first increase registered by the industry as a whole since April, 1930, the association states.

Byrd's Polar Ship Sails From Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

bay navigable sounds out, it will be the starting pistol.

There is not much to choose between the speeds of the leading ships of either expedition. With the two so evenly matched in ship speed the possibilities of victory appear to be to the one that takes time by the forelock and stages a spectacular departure from ordinary antarctic technique.

Thus the news that the huge Curtiss-Wright Condor is to be fitted with pontoons for a take-off from water gives rise to the rumor that Admiral Byrd is to leave his ship, the Jacob Ruppert—formerly the Pacific Fir—in midantarctic waters and fly over a stretch of 800 miles of ice-choked sea to Little America. The strengthening of this rumor draws the attention of the world to the element that charges this season's antarctic exploration with dramatic interest.

A race, titanic in the sweep of its possibilities and in the means employed, seems destined to "sweep across the front pages of the press in a torrent of ink. The great ice barrier of Antarctica stretches across the horizon of the antarctic summer like the tape across a cinder track at the end of the stretch.

The other day, as Admiral Byrd's giant Condor winged its way across country toward its final grooming, there crept into the safety of Cape Town harbor in South Africa a motorship that had battled head winds for upward of a month. Somewhere on that ship a plane is lashed down, shrouded wings that wait to cleave a path across the bitter antarctic sky.

Waiting to take the controls is a pilot who knows those frigid airlanes. Lieut. Bernt Balchen was at the controls of the plane that carried Admiral Byrd over the south pole four years ago. On this trip Lieutenant Balchen will pilot Lincoln Ellsworth's ship. Thus the odds are balanced. Experience and skill is on both sides.

After a few days spent in refueling and overhauling the Wyatt Earp will again take up her battle with the southern reaches of the Indian Ocean, Dunedin, New Zealand, her goal, and beyond—the ice barrier and Antarctica.

Take Different Routes

While the Wyatt Earp is smashing her way across the 7000-mile portless stretch of ocean, the Jacob Ruppert and the Bear will be heaving to the swell of the Atlantic, headed for the Panama Canal and the long stretch down the western coast of South America to the outer rim of the ice pack. If Admiral Byrd is to make the flight that rumor has mapped out for him, he will there launch the plane and write a new record across the sky in the direction of Little America.

Perhaps it is not necessary that a race should be staged. Certainly there is work enough for two expeditions in wresting the secrets from the fr

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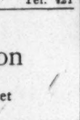

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Stetson Hats for Fall $5 and up
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Priscilla Candy Shop
Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches
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100% Certified Lubrication
New Mobilgas — Mobiloil
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Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
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Choice Meats
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Milk and Cream
For the "Best" in Canned Goods try HATCHET BRAND
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Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More
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COME TO
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For Clean, Wholesome Food
104 ROLFE STREET AUBURN, R. I.
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MAYFAIR INC.
60 FOX POINT BLVD. PROVIDENCE
271 PLAIN ST. RHODE ISLAND
Rugs—Drapes—Curtains Cleaned or Dyed

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When in Brattleboro Make the
BROOKS HOUSE GARAGE
YOUR HEADQUARTERS
STORAGE, SERVICE, WASHING
Day or Night
MANLEY BROS. CO., Inc.

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For LUNCHEON DINNERS
Regular meals, a la carte service at all hours
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NEWPORT NEWS

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Sew It Yourself!
The New Fall Silks and Woolens are here in great variety.
NACHMAN'S
You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

PARKER FOUNTAIN PENS
From $2.50 up
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NORFOLK

Store Phone 24548
GREENHOUSE STORE
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Wm. J. Newton Inc.
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Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
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GRACE at SIXTH, RICHMOND
"A Good Store to Buy Good Clothes"
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Women's Millinery, Shoes and Ready-to-Wear Garments
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31 Years
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DIAL 3-1911

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Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
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Stores in Roanoke, Martinsville and Charlottesville, Virginia, also in Bluefield, Princeton and Welch, West Virginia.

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Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

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There's a Difference in Bread
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Midland Market—Tenth Street

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Poultry, Butter, Eggs
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General Classified

AGENCIES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors; guest assortment 21 folders; also gift wrappings, every day boxes; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg, S-25, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

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WOMEN—Steady work selling hosiery, lingerie and Christmas cards; competitive prices; excellent commission; exceptional opportunity for part time work. HELIX, 300 Fourth Ave., New York City.

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ONE who has had executive experience desires business connection; can fit into organization of large size; initial remuneration secondary consideration; will furnish indisputable references. X-58, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANT connection as resident representative on Pacific Coast for eastern manufacturer; commission basis; responsible; wide experience in merchandising, wholesaling and distributing. Address S. H. L., 2207 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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YOUNG LADY desires position as companion-secretary; expert chauffeur; graduate of a two-year college course; majored in floriculture; experienced; references. Write T-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON STREET, BOSTON
924 Beacon St., at new subway entrance, second floor, large living room, open fireplace, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigeration; quiet building; $40. Tel. Long 2288.

BOSTON, 197 St. Botolph St.—5-room, sunny apartment; continuous hot water, hardwood floors; service; $45. Tel. Circle 1343.

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished or unfurnished, 3 rooms, bath, heat, electricity supplied; reasonable. KUNZ, 21 Stark Pl. Lyn 2997.

To carefully selected tenants
7-8 rooms, 55 Ashford St., $55-$60; 6 rooms, sun parlor, 15 Gardner St., $50-$55; completely modernized, heated, electric refrigeration. F. K. & H. NEWHALL, 79 Milk St., Boston. Liberty 7414.

NEW YORK CITY
687 LEXINGTON AVENUE—57TH STREET
"THE DOVER"
A quiet, dignified apartment hotel in a socially correct and convenient location, catering to those who desire complete but unobtrusive service. Walking distance to Third Church, Carnegie Hall, Central Park better shops, and midtown business district.
1-2 or MORE ROOMS
Furnished with new, well-chosen pieces.
Unfurnished if desired
SERVING PANTRIES
Splendid Restaurant on Premises
FULL HOTEL SERVICE
By the month or on yearly lease
AT MODERATE RENTALS
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The GILFORD
A choice of attractive arrangements of 1 and 2-room furnished and unfurnished apartments in modern building of highest standards; greatly reduced rentals with extra time concessions; central, midtown location an added economy; full housekeeping facilities include refrigeration. MRS. TAYLOR, Wickersham 2-9300.

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JAMAICA PLAIN MASS.—House, 8 large rooms; fine location, 8000 ft. of lawn, shrubbery; oak floors, open fireplace, 2 large closets, inlaid linoleums; $50. Jam. 5771-R.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time; attractive, light suite; reasonable; 20th floor, Paramount Bldg. (2011) 43rd and Broadway. Lackawanna 4-4413.

PRACTITIONER'S office to rent part time. Little Bldg., Boston. Box R-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Furnished front room, second floor, adjoining bath; suitable for business or private. Tel. Circle 9267.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful room, detached house, private home; 20 minutes N. Y. (express station); rent $5. 109 East 15th. Buckminster 2-8519.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single or double rooms; private family; home atmosphere; prices reasonable. MRS. KAPLAN, 351 Montauk Ave.

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LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—Large, sunny room, private home, lady or couple; breakfast optional; near station. MONTAGUE, 65 Hawthorne Street.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—A lady having an attractive home will rent a beautifully furnished master bedroom, 5 windows, large closet, private lavatory to 1 or 2 ladies; garage available. Tel. Needham 0428.

N. Y. C., 209 Claremont Ave. (Apt. 44)—Two large, single bedrooms; close Drive, Juilliard, Columbia, all transportation. University 4-7683.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1017 and 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms, some private baths, home cooked meals served temptingly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1740 Upshur St., N. W.—Rooms, clean and comfortable, overnight or permanent guests. Phone Columbia 5149-J.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 41 Park St.—Rooms, one with private bath; home cooking; garage Telephone LONg. 0737. MRS. STRATTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1314 Park Rd.—Rooms, board; convenient location; permanent, transients; near Christian Science church. Phone Columbia 0682.

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CHILDREN boarded, loving supervision in all activities; spacious grounds, near seashore; excellent schools, exceptionally desirable. MRS. ELIZABETH RADIE, Old Field Lane, Milford, Connecticut.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young girl as companion, assist housework; cheerful; N. Y. C. resident only; give telephone. Write M-30, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SINGLE man, 37, earnestly seeks usefulness; well educated, adaptable, refined, trustworthy; strong physique; varied experience both indoors and out; recently accountant in Maine woods. E. SHERMAN, 10 Sherman St., Portland, Me.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER or hostess in tea room offers services; available anywhere immediately. MRS. A. J. TEN EYCK, 2 Myrtle St., Hartford, Conn.

FRENCH woman connected formerly with one of the best N. Y. C. decorators will make or remodel your lamp shades at your or her home. 44 West 82nd St., N. Y. C. BLASE, Schuyler 4-1884.

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LAUNDRIES

ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY (Acorn 1794)
65 Packington Rd., South Acton London, W. 3.
We collect from all parts of London.

THE CROWN LAUNDRY
RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM, S. W.
Soft water and pure soap used. Moderate prices. Mending done. Collection all parts. TELEPHONE PUTNEY 0127.

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P. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(P. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
39 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

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CEYLON RUBBER PLANTER, 35, desires post any capacity home or abroad, air pilot, accounts, motor mechanism, good driver. Box M-2448, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EXPERT certificated stenographer, wide experience, requires secretarial position London; excellent all-round references; salary 70/- to 80/- per week. Box M-2354, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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GENTLEWOMAN (22 years) offers her services as companion chauffeuse, companion housekeeper, or mother's help; Christian Scientists preferred; good references. NANGLE, North Hayling, Hants.

GERMAN GIRL (22) six months England, would teach German or help light household duties in English family. Box M-2444, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY wishes for employment some hours daily (London); reading, companionship, care of child, or other light service; Christian Scientist preferred; moderate remuneration. Box M-2435, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

LADY WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, do work small house or flat; cooking, catering; splendid references. Box M-2070, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY shorthand-typist requires position; legal and commercial experience. Box M-2440, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON MAN (thirties), experienced commercial and general office routine and private secretarvship, requires appointment with prospects. Box M-2445, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NURSE-COMPANION desires post; cheerful, refined, capable, good reader. WILKEY, "Oldbury," All Tyryn View, Newport, Mon.

WANTED—Children's nurse or mother's help for N. W. London; Christian Scientist preferred; boy 8, girl 5, baby later; good salary; understanding and love of children more essential than experience with babies. Box M-2443, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WOMAN desires secretarial work; usual qualifications; about 15 years' experience; willing travel. Box M-2438, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, S. W. 7—Gentlefolk offered delightful suites, private bathrooms; excellent service and food; moderate rates. Kens. 1811. Box M-2186, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

LONDON—Bedroom to let suitable student or worker; central; meals as required. Box M-851, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, KENSINGTON, 21 Campden Grove, W. 8—Unfurnished rooms to let; constant hot water; meals and attendance optional.

LONDON HYDE PARK—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms and breakfast, electric light, gas fires with ring, geyser bath, telephone; terms double £2 10 0 single from 27 6 21 Orsett Terrace W 2 Tel Paddington 8097

LONDON, EARL'S COURT, S. W. 5—Unfurnished bed-sitting rooms in lady's house, gas fires and rings; meals and service if desired. Frobisher 4051.

LONDON, West Kensington, Baron's Court Station (3 mins. from either)—Comfortable sitting-rooms with divan, gas fire, ring, own meter, electric light, phone, geyser bath; breakfast, attendance if required; quiet; terms moderate. Box K-1073, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Two or three light rooms and bathroom unfurnished, country style. 78 Hornton St., Kensington. Rent £130-150.

LONDON, BLACKHEATH—Two sunny unfurnished rooms, one lady; gas cooker, use bathroom, sink, basin; quiet house; moderate terms. A. B., 1 Swiss Cottage Road, S. E. 13.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, BELGRAVE SQUARE (adjacent) in a building of select character and refinement, one or two very charming small service flats to be let unfurnished; central heating, lift; exceedingly good catering and attendance; rent £200 p. a. Apply GODDARD & SMITH, 22 King St., St. James's, S. W. 1.

LONDON, MAYFAIR—Attractive first-floor service suite with balcony also bedsitting-rooms, constant hot water telephone, from 35/-. 13 Half Moon St. 'Phone May: 0678.

SUITES

SUITABLE FOR PROFESSIONAL AND RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES
ECCLESTON SQUARE—An attractive self-contained ground floor suite of 3 large rooms, hall and bathroom, central heating, constant hot water; restaurant in building; rental inclusive of service £275 per annum. Apply GODDARD & SMITH, 22 King St., St. James's, London, S. W. 1.

TEA ROOMS

THE ORANGE TEA ROOMS
95, Edgware Road, London, W. 2
for Real Home Cooked
LUNCHEONS TEAS SUPPERS
VISIT "PAN," the new tea-room, 77 Church Street Kensington, where you will find good food served in quiet, cool, artistic surroundings. SPECIAL 1/- Luncheon.

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MRS. BARTHOLOMEW'S SECRETARIAL TRAINING for Educated Girls
SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, ACCOUNTANCY, ETC. SIX MONTHS' COURSE. Very Moderate Fees. Stationery and Testbooks free. Positions Found. Individual Tuition. 113a, Westbourne Grove, London, W. 2. Bayswater: 2902.

MRS. BRYAN GIPPS, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., M.R.S.T., principal of the Bexhill School of Music, 14 Parkhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, gives lessons at The Wigmore Hall Studios, Wigmore Street, London, W. 1. on Wednesdays and Thursdays; piano, singing, and all theoretical subjects; many successes at musical festivals, associated board examinations, L.R.A.M., and A.R.C.M. Diplomas and public performances.

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CHARTERED SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, and ESTATE AGENTS
Agents for West End and City Residential and Business Premises
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Phone Gerrard 5848

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Established 1884
MESSRS. SNELL & CO.
Auctioneers, Surveyors Valuers and Estate Agents
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LONDON

LONDON

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2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily.
Prompt attention
Motor delivery London and District daily
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Western 0921

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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by the pioneer of Heel-to-Ball fitting
Charles St. Baber Ltd.
302-308
REGENT STREET, W. 1
Just by Queen's Hall

A Gentleman looks always well dressed in good clothes.
OVERCOATS, LOUNGE, DRESS, SPORTS SUITS, etc.
left on eminent Savile Row Tailors hands, DAVIES & SON, LESLEY & ROBERTS, SCHOLTE, PECK & WYATT, etc.
Our Prices 3 to 8 guineas (approximately half original cost). Altered on premises to fit you by West End cutter.
Regent Dress Company
Piccadilly Mansions, 17 Shaftesbury Ave., Piccadilly Circus W. 1. (next Café Monico)
LADIES' DEPARTMENT ON FIRST FLOOR

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2.
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone National 8776
"Thought, Care and Real Tailoring"

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices.
General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers
357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9

The Shop With an Object!
Arnall
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Daily Features

Worth Knowing

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Whomever (Miss A. R.)—The inquirer questions the edited form of Editor's Puzzle No. 135, especially the following extract:

"Who do you think was seen at the dance with Mary?" said Alice. "I feel that whoever she allowed to take her was her own affair. . ."

It has been the Feature Editor's particular delight to introduce into the Editor's Puzzles all sorts of subtleties; and it was hardly to be expected that he could continue setting traps for others without being himself snared.

In the unedited form, "whom" ppeared instead of "who," and "whomever" instead of "whoever." The first was to be changed, since the subject of "was" must be in the nominative case ("do you think" being a side remark). The second, tempting enough, was to be left unchanged, since the object of "allowed" and the subject of the infinitive "to take" must be in the objective. In the process of editing, the temptation to regard the pronoun as the subject of the second "was" momentarily overcame even the tempter, and the "m" was inadvertently stricken out; but the clause is really the subject—"whomever she allowed to take her" being her own affair.

"Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein: and he that rolleth a stone, it will return upon him" (Proverbs 26:27).

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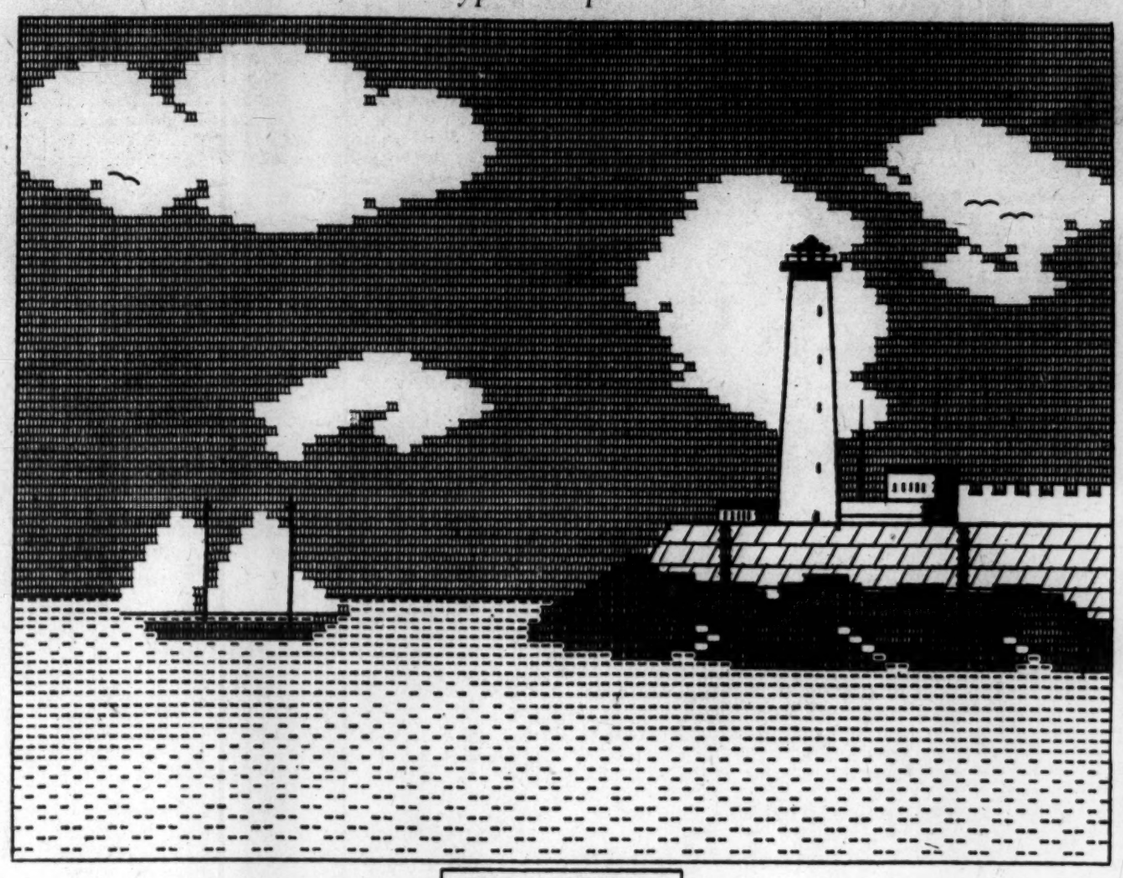

MORRO LIGHTHOUSE

"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Roy A. Streeter, Detroit, Mich., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The typewriter artists have been busy lately, and in response to the Monitor's recent invitation, they have been sending in some remarkable work. With Cuba so much in the news, the typewriter drawing of Morro Lighthouse, near Havana, has timeliness as well as artistry of the first rank.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LET no act be done at haphazard, nor otherwise than according to the finished rules that govern its kind. —MARCUS AURELIUS

Hymnal Notes

No. 332

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE name Nestling, given to this tune, conveys an idea of the old Danish hymn with which the music was often sung. The words used in the Hymnal were taken from a poem by Grundtvig.

August Henrik Winding (1835-1899) was born in Taars on the Insel (island) Lolland. He became a virtuoso on the piano, and many of his works are for that instrument. He was also a teacher of music in Copenhagen.

The Danish words of the old hymn speak a naive confidence in Truth which is worth recording. We read, beginning with the line of Danish found on the Hymnal page: *Like a hen clucking tenderly*, so the church bells are ringing, to say, O come, ye small ones, come quickly to me. See how wide I spread my wings to guard you with power and diligence, against hawk and fox, forever, as the hen guards her tiny ones."

No. 266

THIS hymn tune is another record of simplicity and faith. Hugh Wilson (1766-1824) was born in Fenwick, Ayrshire, Scotland, where he learned the shoemaking trade with his father, and in his spare time studied mathematics and made sundials. Of a musical bent, he led the singing in the Session Church, also teaching music to the villagers. When he went to Duntochter to fill a responsible post in the mills of William Dunn, he helped to found the first Sabbath School there, and rose to be a valued draftsman and calculator. The tune Martyrdom was printed on slips for the use of his music classes, at first in 4-4 time. Then it appeared in Smith's collection for St. George's Church, Edinburgh, in 1825. Here it was attributed to Smith, and considerable controvery arose, but Wilson was finally admitted to be the composer. The tune was also called Fenwick. A writer in the Psalmodist wrote, in the middle of the last century, "I well remember the day Martyrdom was first sung in St. George's, Edinburgh, for Dr. Thomson then said to me, 'O man, I could not sing for weeping'."

The authorship of these words also has been questioned. They are found in Thomas Cotterill's "Selection of Psalms and Hymns," 1819, and sometimes attributed to him but also supposed to be the work of Wilkinson. Cotterill's collection was the best of its time, and it had nine new editions in ten years. Cotterill (1779-1823) was the son of a woolstapler at Staffordshire, and was educated at Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. He became perpetual curate of St. Paul's, Sheffield. He accomplished more as an editor than as a writer, and many of his readings (or alterations) of the great hymns—such as Rock of Ages—have passed into common use.

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(Continued)

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What They Say

Partisanship

"Partisanship is the curse of representative government and national endeavor." —*Prime Minister MacDonald.*

Something Left

"I never have run myself out. I always have something left when it's all over."—*Clarence De Mar.*

Brevities

Humorist: Ninety-seven pounds in paper money was found last week in an old piano. Just the kind of notes we should like to get from a musical instrument.

Chicago Daily News: Just as the suburbanite begins to reflect that grass cutting is nearly over for the season, he finds the snow shovel leering at him from its peg in the garage.

Atchison (Kan.) Globe: Every person believes that government should economize, except when that person wants government aid for repairs to his front gate.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Under the minimum wage provisions of their code, the dollar-a-year men are likely to get a boost to $1.25.

Montreal Star: The new model inspirational biographies are quite attractive. The poor boy, by thrift and industry, finally gets so rich he doesn't have to pay any income tax.

Washington Star: One of Henry Ford's most remarkable gifts is that of being able to attract great attention by not saying a thing.

New Yorker: The controlled-currency plan is doing as well as could be expected. We understand that they are now training the dollar to rise when the band plays the national anthem.

In Lighter Vein

A "Thumber"

A tourist was traveling at high speed through one of our county seats. The Mayor, who was walking past, gave him a warning to slow down, but it was not heeded. The indignant Mayor at once sent a traffic policeman to catch him. After the chase, the policeman said:

"Why did you ignore the Mayor's signal?"

"Oh," said the tourist, "I thought that was another hitch-hiker thumbing his way." —*Indianapolis News.*

Bribe Included

Mr. Bottjack: "I'd like to have you make a painting of me, but $200 is too much."

Portrait Painter: "Well, if you want to pay only $100, I will have to make the painting look more like you."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

The World's Great Need

Clerk: "So you want a teething ring for your baby. What kind, sir?"

Gentleman: "Have you any that look like a watch?"

Contents Noted

Mrs. Jones: "I got a letter from father this morning."

Daughter: "Let's cash it."

Riddles

1. Why are mushrooms shaped like umbrellas?
2. What tongue never talks?
3. What can never play without working?
4. What is nothing outside and nothing within, and yet has a cover?
5. How can a horse have six legs?
6. What makes both a good baseball player and a fine pancake?
7. When are the letter T and a river alike?
8. Which end of a match is the heaviest?
9. Why is a river very lazy?
10. What semi-precious stone is like an entrance?

The Helpmeet

Sales Executive: "Were you able to entertain yourself while waiting for me here in the office, darling?"

His Wife: "Yes, dear, I amused myself with those colored pins in that map on the wall. I changed them all around and made them look a lot prettier."

So Say We All

Butcher: "I can't give you further credit, sir. Your bill is bigger now than it should be."

Customer: "I know that. Just make it out for what it should be and I'll pay it."—*Toronto Globe.*

Proud

Salesman (briskly): "Now I'm going to find you a hat to fit your face."

Customer: "Say, my face may not be so beautiful, but I'm not going to wear a hat over it!"

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

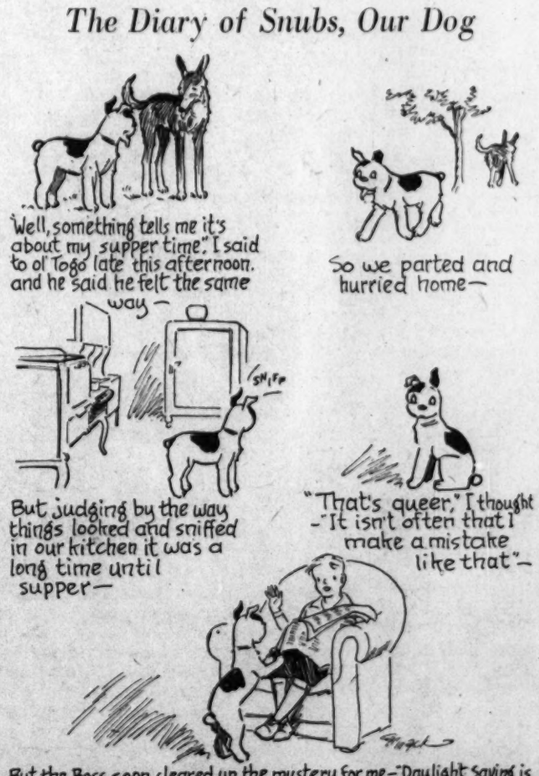
Delivery Service

The busy housekeepers in our town are welcoming the services of a man who is temporarily out of his regular employment. They telephone their orders for groceries to a certain large chain store; and for a small sum this man delivers them to the door, thus saving the women much time and perhaps a long walk with a heavy bundle. Miss Josephine S.

Crocheted Mats

After two days of rain, with no sign of clearing, a vacationist decided to use her time making chair mats out of old stockings and odd pieces of silk. The stockings were cut, beginning at the top, around and around continuously the length of the leg, keeping a width of about two inches. A large wooden crochet needle was procured, and the silk was crocheted into attractive mats—light and dark shades being worked in for contrast. At the end of a few days, several of these mats were ready for sale. A. E. P.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Well, something tells me it's about my supper time," I said to ol' Togo late this afternoon, and he said he felt the same way—
But judging by the way things looked and sniffed in our kitchen it was a long time until supper—
So we parted and hurried home—
"That's queer," I thought - "It isn't often that I make a mistake like that"—
But the Boss soon cleared up the mystery for me—Daylight Saving is over and supper comes an hour later," he said when I wiggled my tail and asked him why there was nothing doing in the kitchen—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Lay-Off'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

HARRISON and Kemp were men to whom busy hours meant dollars; idle hours were just time. Harrison was a chief mechanic, supervising a number of machines in a fixture factory; Kemp was his helper. Both worked by the hour.

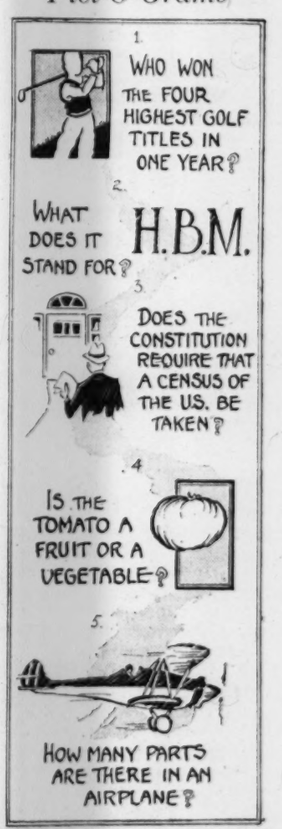
Idle time spelled trouble for Kemp. He was a young man with a wife and two small children to provide for. Kemp felt that Harrison did not take this into consideration, for Harrison was known as a hard worker and a stern taskmaster.

When the volume of work slackened this summer, there were times when the two men, working on the same machines, could not find enough to occupy them both. Then a new characteristic began to creep into Harrison's attitude. For days at a time he would lay off.

None of the factory workers who whispered about Harrison's sudden change guessed the truth. None of them knew that the extra dollars Kemp was earning were doing emergency duty in providing necessities for his wife and children. None looked behind the scenes to see "hard-boiled" Harrison talking things over with his own understanding wife, and deciding together to dig a little deeper into their meager savings in order to make the future look a little brighter for Kemp.

Times are better at the factory now. The work is beginning to pour in, and both men are making more than enough to meet their wants. But one of the two will always carry in his heart a secret satisfaction, which is worth more to him than all the money he will ever make.

Pict-O-Grams


1.
WHO WON THE FOUR HIGHEST GOLF TITLES IN ONE YEAR?
2.
WHAT DOES IT STAND FOR?
H.B.M.
3.
DOES THE CONSTITUTION REQUIRE THAT A CENSUS OF THE U.S. BE TAKEN?
4.
IS THE TOMATO A FRUIT OR A VEGETABLE?
5.
HOW MANY PARTS ARE THERE IN AN AIRPLANE?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found among the advertisements.

Riddle Answers

1. Because they grow where it is damp.
2. Tongue of a shoe.
3. A fountain.
4. A bubble.
5. It has fore (four) legs in front and two behind.
6. A good batter.
7. When they are to be crossed.
8. The light end.
9. Because it is hard to get out of its bed.
10. Agate.

Amusements

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Looking Back—and Ahead

ARCHÆOLOGY'S pick again has cracked the shell of antiquity and allowed more light to filter down upon the enigma of some of the earth's lost races.

Exploring in the vicinity of Trujillo and Lima—where arms of the South American cordillera drop in swift contours from volcanic, snow-etched shoulders and through lush tropical valleys, to rest frayed elbows on the arid coastal plains—the Peruvian archæologist, Dr. Julio C. Tello, has discovered a well-preserved portion of a pre-Inca building, presumably a relic of the ancient, little-known Chavin civilization.

The find reveals a number of high-walled chambers painted red, blue, white and green, with floors of imitation marble. Little more than this is described in the early reports, but news of the discovery serves once more to stir interest in that strange drama of races which ran its course and finally retired through the exit of oblivion before the lances of Pizarro's armored riders.

Upon the curtain of legend an array of pictures is cast. Lake Titicaca shimmering above the clouds in the Bolivian Andes and holding in its mysterious bosom memoried reflections of great stone temples and massive stairways of which little remains visible save a jumble of scattered blocks—blocks carved, however, with a precision well-nigh incredible in hewers who knew naught of iron tools. . . . The triple rampart of Sacsahuayman Hill near Cuzco, wrought by craftsmen who fashioned each block to fill a definite position in the design of the whole. Machu Picchu: a city set upon a hill—a city of terraced gardens and stairwayed streets, its traditions now whispered only by the keen Andean winds. . . . The great wall of Peru, lying in long disuse—a vast, dismembered serpent—across summit and valley, and writing in ideograms its own story of a mighty vanished nation. . . . The enormous stepped pyramids of *adobe* at Moche in the Trujillo district—mute preachers of a religion of moon worship and clan gods, a religion long discarded from the isms and ologies of enlightened men.

Such pictures in their multiplications and variations tell of a civilization which flourished at a period when Anglo-Saxon forbears were hunting with clubs and gnawing joints. And yet, today, that civilization is gone—all gone—save for artifacts and relics of stone.

We know something more of the Incas, whose civilization followed these early hewers of stone and whose lineage may have run back through a decadent era to some of these early lines. We know that to the Incan thought forgiveness was a weakness and vengeance a virtue. And it is easy to wonder if in some such perverted thinking, rather than in adverse physical conditions, lay the secret of a people's obliteration.

Thus pondering on the passing of a dim race which wrought so mightily and yet achieved so little, it may not be untimely to consider—during this period of vast concern over material progress—whether the structures of today will report merely a clever artisanship to a distant age, or whether, out of all this building, thought will be devoted to building a society consistent with a divinely immortal plan—a civilization which shall survive all vicissitudes of time through the sublimity of its spiritual rather than material attainments.

Breaking Barriers by Radio

WHEN the heaving shoulders of the antarctic seas lift the bows of the Pacific Fir and the Bear of Oakland, and Little America beckons from the rim of the great ice barrier that rings the South Polar regions, the Byrd Antarctic Expedition will be staging its drama of conquest before crowded galleries—an achievement hitherto unknown.

When the long antarctic night shuts down, with the temperature sinking to 70 to 90 degrees below zero and winds of unbelievable velocity whipping blizzard banners over the stark wastes, the members of the expedition will speak in normal tones and be heard in the living rooms of Main Street. For weekly broadcasts are to be made from Little America throughout the stay of the expedition on its lonely perch on the bottom of the world.

Only yesterday, when an Amundsen, Scott or Peary left his base and plunged forward in a dash toward either pole, the silences swallowed him. Friend and interested follower waited long months for the word that would proclaim the expedition safe, its goal achieved or valiant attempt recorded. Today this suspense is removed. The voice of the adventurer reaches to the farthest corner of the earth.

All the old barriers still confront the explorer. The same deep night will enshroud him. The same bitter cold will make its demands upon courage and endurance. The same mountains lift their peaks toward the empty sky like gigantic interrogation marks. The great ice cap still spreads its cloak of mystery over the vast areas, sealing the secrets of vanished ages. What lies hidden there? What animal life once moved upon its surface? What tremendous changes has the march of centuries made there? These are the questions that beckon from the horizon of man's knowledge.

But, even as man has enlarged his equipment in order to solve these age-old riddles, so he has lifted his horizon. The present expedition goes with instruments of natural science to measure the depth of the ice cap over which the sledges of the early explorers passed uncomprehendingly. From planes the explorers will now look down upon the wrinkled ridges of mountain ranges that hemmed in the pioneers as they inched laboriously toward their far goal.

And now, as the key of wider knowledge turns the lock in the door of antarctic mystery, men's voices will come to their fellows sitting in their homes. Thus another expedition takes another stride along the path of those who traveled before it, demonstrating more fully the dominion of men over all the earth.

Markets in the British Empire

DECISION by the British Government to abolish the Empire Marketing Board has called forth more severe criticism in Great Britain than in the Dominions.

The board was set up at a time when the home country was not prepared to impose preferential duties in the interests of Empire trade, but wished to promote the purchase of Imperial goods in Great Britain in return for preferences granted to her own products. The Dominions, satisfied that this end had been attained by the results of the Ottawa Conference, concluded that there was no further need for their contributions to the board. Hence the British Government's decision that it ought not to bear the whole burden of expenditure.

The storm of criticism which this has aroused in Britain reveals two important facts. First, that the reception of goods from Dominions or dependencies is a matter of concern not only to the countries which export them but to the mother country which receives them; the latter fully realizes that trade depends on reciprocity.

Secondly, public men and the trading community in Britain appear to accept the position that special responsibility rests with her as a sort of clearing-house for the Empire. Just as she is prepared to undertake the main work of Imperial defense and the policing of trade routes, so, it is felt, she should be prepared to shoulder the special duty of creating a favorable atmosphere for Imperial trade by research work directed from the center.

Only about one-fifth of the funds of the Empire Marketing Board has been spent on propaganda at home in favor of Empire goods. Even this has been welcomed in England as conducive to a sound Imperial sentiment. But the greater part of the expenditure has been devoted to research work in various parts of the world, to the provision of information useful to farmers and settlers, and the preparation of invaluable statistics.

The work done by the board is helpful, not only to the self-governing Dominions, but to the dependencies in Africa and other parts of the world, whose vast potential resources are only beginning to be tapped. It may be short-sighted of the Dominions to neglect their share in the work of coördination; but Englishmen most emphatically contend that this is no reason why the British Government should withdraw from an undertaking whose importance it should be the first to recognize.

Criticism evoked by the decision makes it certain that many of the board's most useful activities will be continued by other departments. Research will proceed; surveys, it is believed, will be resumed. The incident shows how keenly the people of Great Britain feel that the welfare of the most distant parts of the Empire deeply concerns themselves.

No More Wall Street?

A MARCH seems to have been stolen on the embattled farmers. Since the days of Andrew Jackson, if not before, they have reviled Wall Street, quietly in prosperity, crusadingly in depression. Yet, by a rare anticlimax, the name of Wall Street seems on the verge of giving up its meaning, not due to any triumph of its distant critics but as a result of the importunities of its friends and neighbors. Rather than submit to a new tax program offered by the Tammany administration of New York City, the brokers are preparing to troop en masse to Jersey City or Newark, just across the Hudson on New Jersey soil.

With brokers would eventually go bankers and all the lesser luminaries who warm themselves around the candle of the security business. Would New York then be the same? There are those who say that Father Knickerbocker could live down the loss. Social planners would say good riddance. They have never felt that the world-renowned thoroughfare catered to American well-being.

Town planners are equally unperturbed. To them Lower Manhattan is too desirable a residential site to be given over to the money-changers. Wall Street's towers, looking down upon two rivers, afford a farther view of a bay teeming with varied shipping which is even grander than the much-vaunted view which greets the home-coming seafarer. What magnificent apartment houses these skyscrapers would make! Some brokers, between assaults on the Tammany administration, are talking already about turning their offices into homes.

Then there are the archæologists. They undoubtedly would make a bid to turn Wall Street into a museum. Surely this narrow quarter-of-a-mile, situated between a river and a churchyard, contains enough history. The rise of the United States can be traced in the dealings which have taken place here from the time of Peter Stuyvesant, Governor-General of New Netherlands, who used to parade his militia along the log wall that gave the street its name, to the bonanza days of the 1920's.

Pirates innumerable could be commemorated within its confines: Captain Kidd used to land his booty at the river end of Wall Street, where the dingy West India docks now stand. It was a muddy, low-roofed lane in those colonial days. Under the republic Wall Street changed its roofs, uprooted its cobbles, but never put off its trafficking, and some of the Titans of finance who have thrived in counting houses instead of hideaways would have been congenial company for Captain Kidd.

But are the brokers really preparing to move or only just pretending? That has been a question which New York has been asking for several weeks. But if it ever was a bluff, it can no longer be dismissed as such. A new stock exchange is being formed, practically all the members of the New York institutions are joining it, and brokers are looking around for quarters. Mr. Samuel Untermyer, author of the fiscal program, and to all intents and purposes mayor of the metropolis, is saying nothing.

But New York State is apprehensive. The loss to its revenues would be immense, some $30,000,000 in the stock transfer tax alone. If the State would lose, how about the municipality? What it would gain from new taxes might be as nothing compared with its losses.

So there are many "ifs" before Wall Street becomes a deserted village, and not the least is the possibility that the municipality may have a change of heart, or, next November, a change of official personnel. One wonders, however, whether such a change would arrest the present momentum.

When Gangsters Meet Men

GOOD news comes from the front where the battle is waged against the kidnaper and gangster. The trailing down in New York of five men and two women, their arrest and seizure of a veritable arsenal of machine guns, revolvers and ammunition, with a quantity of adhesive tape, is believed by the police to be the beginning of the solution of the O'Connell abduction case in Albany, N. Y. Handcuffs found in possession of the arrested were identified by Mr. John O'Connell as those used to bind him, owing to the position of certain notches in them.

The seizure appears to be the culmination of patient, intelligent shadowing of the gang by Capt. Richard Oliver of the New York police force and his men since the abduction of young Mr. O'Connell early in July.

Even more heartening is the courageous and patriotic attitude of Mr. Charles F. Urschel, Oklahoma City oil man, who was forcibly taken from his home July 22 and held until ransom was paid. Notwithstanding gang threats of further violence to himself and his family if he related what he learned during the nine days and nights he was held a chained captive, Mr. Urschel calmly proceeded in open court to identify his captors and testify against them. Mr. Urschel's defiance of the gangsters merits the praise and thanks of all law-abiding citizens. Any witnesses who stand up against gangland threats should have full and constant protection by the authorities.

Commendation also is due to Mr. Herbert K. Hyde, Federal District Attorney, for his energetic prosecution of the case. He likewise has received menacing letters from gangster friends of the accused, notwithstanding which he is aggressively marshaling all the evidence he can and corralling witnesses from far and near.

The actions of these gentlemen stand out in bold relief. There has been too much truckling to racketeers and gangsters through fear of reprisals. Little more than a year ago Chicago and the nation were stirred by the procedure of the state's attorney in dismissing action against a notorious hold-up man already once convicted of murder. The reason implied for this surrender to the underworld was that witnesses were being threatened, necessitating their being kept under guard, "and that their families needed them."

Cowardice is the hallmark of the criminal. Gangsters will soon be on the run when men like Mr. Urschel and Mr. Hyde show that justice cannot be thwarted by menaces of violence from the underworld. Americans have the opportunity to let the whole world know that law and order do prevail because the people will it.

The Casual Day

WE WERE not among those persons who arrived at their church doors an hour too early yesterday morning. We had set our clock back—after asking a number of trusted acquaintances whether we should set it ahead.

* * *

So we sauntered through the park happy in the fact that we had at last got back that hour which we had invested in daylight saving in the early summer.

* * *

Another thought, not so happy, but very insistent, accompanied us. It took the form of a question for which we found no answer pleasant enough to record here: Why is it we are never early for church on that Sunday at the end of the daylight saving season, but are sometimes late on the Sunday at its beginning?

"Lecture—Simba—Part II—African elephants at 3 or other times by appointment between 9 and 5."—*Announcement in the weekly bulletin of the Children's Museum of Boston.*

The boa, I regret to state,
For lunch and such is often late.

The spotted, spangled, sleek leopard
Is also sometimes en retard.

Coyote, weasel or brown bear
Will more than likely not be there.

The tapir, bull or jaguar
Will make you wait for half an hour.

Flies are oft waylaid in ointments;
But elephants keep their appointments.

J. D. B.

When the prediction was made that grass would soon be growing in the middle of American city streets, nobody thought that the first tender green blades might make their appearance in Wall Street.

* * *

Of course, they haven't—yet. But that threat of the New York Stock Exchange to move to New Jersey because of Tammany's taxes has assumed such proportions that the president of the Merchants Association of New York already can visualize the financial center as a "deserted village."

* * *

As Goldsmith might have pictured it:

Ill fares the land, to Tammany ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, until the day
Taxes and such, once flourishing, do fade,
As breath had made them, so by breath unmade.
The brokers, having asked this town for mercy,
Received none and deserted it for Jersey.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

An Outline of the Bratt Liquor Control System—II

STOCKHOLM

BEFORE proceeding further with the consideration of the fruits of the Bratt system, and the criticisms of it voiced by the Swedes themselves, let me attempt to make clear its nature by the briefest sort of synopsis.

To begin with, the Swedish authorities deal with the sale of liquor as an evil to be curbed in every practicable way. Among the supporters, even among the actual administrators of the Bratt law, there is a strong preference for prohibition, accompanied by the feeling that it is, for the moment, incapable of enforcement. Just as prohibition in the United States was primarily aimed at the commercial side of the liquor evil—prohibiting manufacture, sale and transportation, but not drinking—so the Bratt law is primarily directed toward eliminating, or at least limiting, profit in the manufacture or distribution of alcoholic drinks. It will expedite and clarify the discussion if from the outset it is understood that the Swedish campaign is directed mainly against spirits, or distilled liquors. A broad liberality characterizes the official attitude toward wines and beer, but I was told by one in authority that there is an inclination to extend to the restaurants and breweries the rule against private profit.

* * *

Under the Bratt system the liquor trade is divided into two sections, the wholesale and the retail. The latter is again divided into "off-license," which means sales for home consumption, and "on-license," which permits the liquor to be drunk on the premises. For both types of business, licenses are required; from the central government for the wholesale trade; from the county governments for the retail trade. Such licenses are granted to companies of selected shareholders, whose profits are limited by law. Any excess profits go to the state, which in 1931 netted from all sources in which liquor selling is involved 116,397,162 crowns, or roughly speaking, $29,099,290. The managing director of the liquor control told me that constituted one-sixth of the total revenues of the country.

A single company now enjoys the monopoly of the wholesale trade in wines and liquor. The business nets the stockholders 5½ per cent, and 5 per cent on the preferred shares. The Government reserves the right to take over any of the shares at its desire, and appoints half the directors and the chairman of the company. The retail trade, which is of chief interest to the observer, is in the hands of 120 "system companies." These two are organized in such a way as to give to the state final control. At present there are about 120 such "system companies," but each of these may, and usually does, authorize the opening of several shops for the sale by the bottle, or in the case of wine shops by the glass. Most of the communes in Sweden have no system companies, and in consequence have nothing that corresponds to a wine shop or saloon. In the "on-license" shops, which are necessarily restaurants or small eating places, liquor can be had only with food, and the amount obtainable is carefully correlated to the amount of food ordered. I found it impossible to get any idea of the proportions, and am confident that they vary with the character of the eating place and to some extent with the intimacy of the proprietor's acquaintance with his customer. In all restaurants one is solicited to buy wine with a meal, and there is obvious dissatisfaction on the part of the head waiter if none is ordered. But in the restaurant of the Grand Hotel, which is a sort of gastronomic center for Stockholm, I could not detect any indication of limitation upon the alcoholic supplies ordered. Neither, on the other hand, was there a single instance of intoxication during the week I stayed there. There was the customary procession from cocktails, through wine to liqueurs, but the supplies of food were such that no exhilarating effect was visible. The same fact was observable in the smaller specialty restaurants which I visited.

* * *

We come next to the chief point of attack on the Bratt system, which its supporters insist is its chief strength, namely, the books issued to approved citizens by the presentation of which they can purchase at the government stores spirits up to a normal maximum of four liters a month—the equivalent of our American gallon. The rules in regard to the issuance of these books vary with the companies issuing them, and also with the records and characteristics of the individual customer. Normally, in a city, a citizen of good standing, of proved economic position, who has paid his taxes, and stands well with his bank and with the tradesmen with whom he deals, can get one of these books and buy his allotted gallon of "good" whisky, gin or rum per month. The liquor control lays great stress on the high quality of the goods it furnishes, as contrasted with the sort of stuff marketed by bootleggers under prohibition. It might be suggested in passing that a trifle less boasting on this topic would be more in accord with the profession of the board that its basic purpose is to reduce the consumption of all sorts of alcoholic liquors.

* * *

The book (*mot-bok* is the Swedish term), when issued, is subject to qualification at any time. If the authorities think the holder is drinking too much, or spending more on liquor than his economic and social position justify, they can reduce the amount. Moreover, though four liters is the normal maximum, various considerations may lessen it. Age is taken into consideration. No one under twenty-one can have a book, and in some communities twenty-five years is fixed as the minimum age. In Stockholm it is twenty-three.

Before getting a book the applicant must furnish just about the data that would enable him to get a credit at a first-rate American bank. Moreover, various official organizations in his community—the temperance boards, guardians of the poor, child welfare committees—are asked for any data relative to the applicant which may be pertinent. All this is filed in the office of the system company, and added to from time to time. For as long as a man holds a *mot-bok* he is subject to constant observation and espionage for the purpose of determining his continuing to hold it. I shall withhold until a future article consideration of the danger of corrupt use of this information—a danger which, in America at least, must be obvious to any person schooled in the ways of politicians.

[This is the second of a group of articles in which Mr. Abbot will discuss the Bratt system.]

Notes From Paris

An American's Gift to Paris

PARIS is, perhaps, more beautiful for its magnificent perspectives than because of any other single thing. One of the best of these vistas of linear loveliness has recently been preserved for Parisians, thanks to American generosity. The Arch of Triumph of the Carrousel stands at one end of the long way that stretches through the tailored trees and fanciful fountains of the Tuileries Gardens, across the spacious symmetry of the Place de la Concorde, along the thick green shade of the Champs Elysées up to that other triumphal arch of Napoleon's, the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile. The Arch of the Carrousel, built in 1806 to commemorate the victory of Austerlitz, is considered one of the finest examples of empire architecture. For nearly two years and a half it has been covered with unsightly scaffolding while workmen carried out repairs and restorations necessitated by more than a century's exposure to the elements. This work of restoration and preservation cost nearly 2,000,000 francs, most of which amount was donated by Mr. Thomas Cochran of New York. The scaffolding was recently removed and the renovated arch once more provides a perfect point of vision for a glorious perspective.

* * *

Chestnut Tree Blooms Twice

Early in September, when most of the chestnut trees in Paris had begun to turn yellow and to drop their glossy brown nuts under the combined attack of summer's heat and automobile fumes, Parisians received a happy surprise. A number of chestnut trees on one of the quais along the Seine suddenly burst once more into bright flame of white candle blossom and pale green of new leaves! Against the dull, almost autumnal background of the other trees—and in some cases of the other leaves on the same tree—the fresh fiery blossoms and intensely green leaves appeared almost more breathlessly beautiful than when they make of Paris parks and avenues one vast clover field of color and fragrance. Many of the chestnut trees have had to be replaced lately by the more hardy but less exquisite plane trees, and Parisians feel that the exceptional feat of some of the chestnut trees in blooming twice this year constitutes a measure of recompense for the loss of those which have been removed.

* * *

Art Discovery Causes Boom

Paris produced another surprise recently, of an entirely different kind. The vast extent of sheds, huts, shops, shelters and junk piles which stretches along the northern edge of the city and which goes by the undignified name of the "Flea Market," is at present in the midst of a mild boom—is, in fact, enjoying a trade revival which more chic sections of the capital might envy. For a short time ago it was announced in the press that a French collector had dug out from an old pile of iron there and bought for the sum of 20 francs—about 80 cents at par—a painting which experts now affirm to be a genuine Rembrandt. Finds like this come just often enough to keep the "Flea Market" a favorite happy hunting ground for those who believe they may pick up a genuine old piece of antique furniture, or a valuable bit of porcelain, or an old print, from one of the countless shops that line the tortuous and encumbered lanes, selling everything from shoelaces to suites of furniture and from cabbages to kitchen stoves.

* * *

Bit of Paris Disappears

When crowned heads were more numerous in Europe, and when chiefs of state made a visit to Paris a ceremonious occasion instead of dropping in casually in their airplanes, the picturesque little railway station at the Porte Dauphine was the site of many colorful and formal receptions. Here the President of the Republic would come, attended by the mounted Garde Républicaine in all its glittering brass and waving plumes, to welcome illustrious visitors to the city. Flowers decked the spacious waiting rooms and a royal red carpet was unrolled on the stairs and platform. All this ceremonial no longer appears appropriate, however, and the "King's Station" is now being transformed into a café and lunch room. Trains still pause at its platforms as they make their twenty-mile trip around the little line known as the Chemin de Fer de la Ceinture, or Belt Railway, which encircles Paris just inside the old fortifications. But arrangements are being made to substitute bus lines for the few trains that still carry passengers along the route, and then it will not be long before the line itself disappears before an ever-expanding Paris.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Ban the Machine Gun

THE New York Legislature has passed a law putting the sub-machine gun, favorite weapon of gangland, under the ban.

This law makes it a felony for any person except a peace officer to possess such a gun. It provides that the presence of a machine gun in any dwelling or vehicle is prima facie evidence of guilt upon the part of the occupants.

Here is what seems to be a very excellent law, and it is hard to think of any good reason why every other state in the Union should not copy it at once. The way in which the sale and possession of murderous weapons like sub-machine guns—which cannot conceivably be needed by any honest person—has been permitted to go on unchecked is nothing less than astonishing.

A law like New York's, properly enforced, ought to put quite a crimp in underworld activities. — *Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel.*

Real Independence Day

WE MADE our Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. But England did not recognize it until Sept. 3, 1783. . . .

There is often a vast difference between a declaration and a fact. Unquestionably September 3 is the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of our actual and world-recognized liberty.

We owe to England much for our good blood. We owe her everything for her nurture and care through our childhood years. We owe her debts that can never be paid for her protection and sacrifices. If and when the day comes when the Anglo-Saxon peoples must shoulder the white man's burden, we shall need England as much as she will need us.

Britain has reason, likewise, to be grateful for the event of which today is the anniversary. Only as an independent nation could this country have become the powerful and world-steadying influence which it is.—*Los Angeles Times.*